The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Antecedents of the Hangers-on at the Greeley Head-Quarters.

Movements of the Tammany Gang in the "Liberal" Interest.

A Nice Coterie of First-Class New-York Reformers.

Gen. Grant's Kindness to the Southerners in Brazil.

How Scandals are Manufactured by Newspaper Organs.

Small Politicians at the Greeley Head-quarters—Men with a Grievance.

Matters were very dull yesterday at the Astor House Greeley head-quarters. Sad and sorrowful are the political mummies preserved therein. What private griefs have the ousted office-holders who frequent the head-quarters! Why sit they in concert, and take counsel together, how best they shall beat Grant and elect Greeley? Let us try to make answer:

First, there is George Van Cleft, who holds a Tammany Hall appointment as City Surveyor; he has been long willing to accept a lucrative office under Grant, but as he cannot get it, he is using his small influence to elect Greeley, from whom he hopes better things. Then there is George Coachmon, who, in addition to hating Grant, understands the art of division (of Tammany spoils) and silence (about silks.) He steps to the front with his influence, which, though like unto the widow's mite, is none the less acceptable to Honest Horace. Then there is the immaculate Christopher Pullman, who went before the Custom-house Investigating Committee in the character of an informer to give testimony about Custom-house employes carrying elections.

Has Christopher a grievance? Ah, yes. He wanted to have an auditor at the Custom-house, who had held the office for twenty-two years, turned out to make room for his modest self. But the auditor was not removed.

John U. Andrews, of Virginia, who led the rioters in 1863, feels competent to lead a Greeley battalion to Washington, and having been a Southern rebel during the war, he naturally flies to the sheltering arms of Horace.

Another man with a grievance is Charles Grant. He was removed from the Custom-house, and was succored in his officeless extremity by the magnates of Tammany Hall, who gave him an unimportant position in the Police Department. He is now a great scribe at the Greeley Head-quarters, and, it is said, still holds his place under the City.

So one might go on to tell of the griefs of John Cochrane, "Gen." Palmer, and other fossilized politicians, whose services to the country are known only to themselves, and are therefore ignored by an ungrateful public, and whose voices in the councils of the Government are silent, because nobody wants to hear them there.

Tammany Roughs Going to Baltimore to Back Greeley.

Free tickets have been distributed this week by the Greeley organizers to those persons who are willing to attend the Baltimore gathering in the interest of the Tammany candidate. A large number of roughs and political hangers-on have expressed a desire to be "dead-headed" to the Convention, and it is probable that they will be accommodated by the Greeley Committee. Doubtless many of them, true to their old habits, will make the excursion a source of profit as well as pleasure. It is understood up-town that the notorious "Rocky" MOORE, ex-pugilist and ex-rum seller, will take a gang with him to the Monumental City.

The Anti-Greeley Convention at Baltimore.

We learn that the Anti-Greeley Democrats have secured for their National Convention the Maryland Institute, reported to be the finest hall in Baltimore. The present intention is to hold a private meeting for conference on Monday, and to organize their Convention on Tuesday, at noon.

Head-Quarters at the Astor House—Awful Solemnity at Room No. 14.

The term head-quarters pictures to the mind a scene of bustling activity, of tireless energy, a place full of the bustle of going and coming, where men sit writing from morning until night, where couriers laden with important dispatches arrive every half hour, where eager conversation is held by groups in corners and in the recesses of windows, where great events are forged with great and visible efforts. Such is the idea that one forms naturally of head-quarters, and such an idea is certainly correct. But there are exceptions, and it is possible that head-quarters should be in reality a very different place. To those misguided individuals who believe that Honest old Horace will carry New-York State the TIMES would recommend a peep at Greeley's head quarters in the Astor-house, any time during the day. Room No. 14 in the Astor House is next to the billiard room, and though this choice of a locality was objected to by some of the Committee, the Chairman boohpoohed the objections as frivolous, and declared the exceptions not well taken. Yet it has turned out that the proximity to the billiard saloon is a source of great annoyance. Room No. 14 is quite cool and well shaded, the very place for a comfortable doze if it were not for the clinking of the balls and the loud laughter of the players. The fine bearded theoretic looking man who writes the addresses on the documents which Mr. Greeley is sending through the country as fast as he can collect money to pay the postage, and who acts generally as Secretary, says that he is rather glad of it, because it keeps him from falling asleep. He comes to the room with the best intentions of sticking to the addresses which he has to write, but the heat gets the better of him and he often feels drowsy. But the visitors who take naps on the old-fashioned sofa opposite the door are greatly disturbed by the noise, and have frequently growled out their vexation that such a locality should have been chosen. It interferes with the delicious stillness of the place, which so impresses the visitors from the country that they speak in whispers as they would at a funeral. Room No. 14 is one of those queer spots which seem to have been forgotten by the bustling world; a quiet quarter filled with a sleepy sense of its being always afternoon there; a room like a school-house during the holidays, when all the boys have left; where obtrusive blue-bottle flies buzz about with annoying energy, where the mice run defiantly across the floor, and where cats sit blinking in conscious security. Sometimes acquaintances of the bearded one come and sit beside him at the vast ocean of round-table where he is perched. They converse in low tones, but cheerfully, and occasionally laugh in a cheery way, and then look round apologetically to see if any one has heard them and is offended. Occasionally a bluff Western man comes in, bringing with him an atmosphere of life and energy, and he startles them by his loud tones and his defiant way of bringing his big hand down upon the table. He annoys the bearded man, and perhaps scares him a trifle, for the acting Secretary is very gentlemanly in appearance and very gentle in manner, and shrinks from anything like boisterousness. He is generally relieved by another acting Secretary, who sits in the next room, which is the Chairman's sanctum, and is separated from head-quarters only by folding doors. This confidential Secretary is much more off-hand, and, clapping the friend from the West on the shoulder, asks him if he won't take "suthin'" to which an answer is generally made in the affirmative. Then the swain repair to the bar in the billiard-room, and the Westerner imbibes "suthin'" to strengthen his tissues. If he is a man of importance in his district, he is treated to a cigar, but not of the brand manufactured by Mr. Greeley and Mr. Tweed, because they were made by machinery, and would not draw at all. Cigars, however, are only offered to the really important men, because the treasury at head quarters is low, advances having been declined by Mr. Tweed until the Baltimore nomination. Judge Carpenter sits and chats a good deal, of mornings, with the Chairman, and tells him what he knows about Presidential campaigning. Together they read the correspondence which comes over from the *Tribune* office, while the Private Secretary chooses among the Southern exchanges from the same quarter what he thinks will suit the taste of ardent friends. Rude men come and stand in the door-way and stare as if they expected to find a learned pig secreted somewhere on the premises, but as nobody notices them, they pass on their way, and leave head-quarters to its wonted calm. It is a pleasant, quiet place and reminds one of a monastery. Men who are tired of public life and think of retiring into absolute solitude, like Zimmerman, cannot do better than to spend a day here in calm meditation.

Gen. Grant's Silent Deeds—How the Southerners Returned Home Again.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 1.

In a speech delivered at Cleveland, Ohio, a few evenings since, Hon. R. C. Kirk, late Minister to the Argentine Republic, mentioned an act of kindness performed by President Grant toward certain ex-rebels, which is not generally known. After the war, a few hundred Southern men, feeling that they could not live under the United States Government, went to Brazil with their families. In a short time many of them became reduced to a condition of absolute starvation, and were eager to get back to the United States, but were unable to do so. In this situation President Grant ordered that all who wished to return should be transported on Government steamers, free of expense, and nearly all of them thus found their way back.

The "Reformers."

From the Chicago Evening Post.

The New-York Greeley supporters include shining stars of political purity. *Vide:*

Tweed,	Connolly,
Hall,	Hoffman,
Sweeny,	Barnard,
Garvey,	Winans.

A late accession is MATT BRENNAN. MATT is a reformer. He owned and ran a dirty dance-house; reformed by running for an office as a Democratic candidate. Naturally, with his antecedents, he was overwhelmingly elected. He became Sheriff. When the halter was prepared for TWEED and CONNOLLY, and SWEENY and HALL, MATT reformed again, and served the warrants when he could no longer find any possible excuse for not looking up the men. When it was obvious Tammany was dead, MATT reformed again, and showed a disposition to devote his unsullied influence on the side of the Reform Legislature which so rapidly slid into VANDERBILT'S pocket. Then MATT reformed again, and became a GREELEY man.

How Scandals are Manufactured.

Here is the interesting career of a joint slander, invented by the Liberal organs. The wanton and malignant character of the calumny is at last unwittingly confessed in the columns of one of its fathers:

THE REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR PALFREY.

From the Springfield Republican, June 12.

The ax has come down. Mr. CHARLES W. PALFREY is no longer Collector of the Port of Salem. His only offense was that, being the editor of a Republican paper in Gen. BUTLER'S district, he did not support that ambitious gentleman, last Fall, in his raid upon the Governorship. To be sure, he was a faithful and capable officer, and had a record as a Republican running back beyond the time when Gen. BUTLER incurred a hoarseness by shouting for JEFF. DAVIS in the Charleston Convention. But all this went for nothing. Gen. BUTLER demanded his head, and it was promptly forthcoming upon a Treasury Department charger. We ask Mr. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, in all kindness, whether he can afford this sort of thing much longer?

THE TRIBUNE ADDS A BLUNDER TO THE SLANDER.

From the New-York Tribune, June 13.

The renominators, with the great renominated at their head, have begun to put on the screws after a fashion which it did not require any great prescience to anticipate. Mr. CHARLES W. PALFREY is a good enough Grant man, and as editor of the Salem *Register* he has given the Administration a fair support. But it is necessary in that district not only to support GRANT, but Gen. BUTLER; and as Mr. PALFREY couldn't do that with much even of simulated enthusiasm, *he has been turned out of his office of Postmaster.* So the Administration thinks Gen. BUTLER worth propitiating, and when he orders a decapitation the Federal guillotine is at once put in motion. We don't condole with Mr. PALFREY, for, under the circumstances, he is better out of office than in.

ONCE MORE.

From the New-York Tribune, June 21.

Mr. PALFREY, Collector of the Port at Salem, was suddenly turned out of the office he has filled with perfect acceptability, because Gen. BUTLER desired it.

THE SLANDER OVERHAULED AT LAST.

From the New-York Tribune, July 3.

An investigation of the charges against Mr. PALFREY, Collector of Customs at Salem, Mass., *develops the fact that the Treasury Department has been for many months in possession of evidence impeaching his integrity and official capacity.* It appears that this officer has been in the habit of so manipulating seizures made within his district as to *defraud the Government and benefit himself,* and the only excuses offered by him have been that he could not understand the revenue laws, and that he had been advised by a Boston Custom-house officer to pursue the course he did. The records, however, show, that although this Boston officer was at once removed, Mr. PALFREY has only recently been requested to resign. The recess of Congress, and consequent impossibility of getting a whitewashing Committee to report upon this case, will doubtless compel Mr. PALFREY'S removal, though for some reason Mr. BOUTWELL seems very unwilling to take this course. Various theories are advanced here regarding the retention of Mr. PALFREY after the establishment of his guilt, among others that Mr. PALFREY'S connection with a semi-weekly paper in Massachusetts is not without its influence upon Mr. BOUTWELL just at this time.

Advice of One of Greeley's North Carolina Friends to the Kuklux.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Era, July 2.

At Louisburg, Gov. VANCE said "that he would sooner be the meanest Kuklux rotting in the Penitentiary, than to be one of the prosecutors or the Judge who tried them."

He further advised his Democratic friends that the best way to succeed in the coming election was by kicking out the Republicans and cause them to fear them. He was asked by a Republican bystander if he meant "politically." He said, "Not at all."

It is plain that he meant literally or personally, and we would say to this gentleman, who fled on a mule, proclaiming as he went, at the approach of SHERMAN and his army, that the day has passed when free citizens of North Carolina fear kicking out by either him or his Kuklux friends, for whose encouragement this bravado language was used.

Charles A. Dana's Opinion of Gen. Grant, Before he was Refused the Collectorship of New-York.

From Dana's Life of Gen. Grant.

It hardly admits of a question that his education was *better adapted to fit him (Grant) for statesmanship than that afforded by most of the higher grades of colleges in this country.* The Academy at West Point not only thoroughly tests and trains the intellectual faculties, but its routine of studies embraces law in its application to the ruling of States, the history of nations, political economy and the general science of civil government. *He passed the severe ordeal of the Academy with great credit.* * * * He has had a seven years' discipline in one of the greatest schools of modern times, wherein he has been constantly engaged in dealing with some of the most intricate concerns, political and military, ever intrusted to the care of a civilian or a soldier.

He is certainly entitled to a place in that class of public men of whom Franklin, Knox, Jackson, Taylor and Lincoln were illustrious types. * * * His enlightened counsels—the actual service he rendered in regard to civil, social, legal and financial matters of *unprecedented character and transcendental importance,* affecting the interests of large populations and the destinies of powerful States—prove that he possesses abilities and attainments that entitle him to a place among the wise and prudent statesmen of the country.

Again Dana Speaks—Not Having Yet Been Snubbed.

From the Sun, Friday, May 22, 1868.

Grant's name is doubtless a tower of strength to the Republicans, for he has a firm and abiding hold upon the confidence of the people, irrespective of parties. From the hour when, amid the thickest gloom of the war, the victory of Donelson revived the drooping spirits of those who were struggling to preserve the Union, *he has had a lodgment in the popular heart from which neither calumny, nor clamor, nor prejudice, nor faction has been able to drive him.* Though calculating political leaders may have averted their faces from him, the unselfish sentiment of the nation has never hesitated to regard him as the soldier to whose genius, skill and firmness are due in large measure the salvation of the Republic. Since the close of the war his conduct in the discharge of difficult and delicate trusts has convinced reflecting minds that he is *a wise and prudent counselor, not prone to extreme views, but moderate and conciliatory in his policy, and, while clothed with almost autocratic powers over a conquered and prostrate section of the country, so unsparing his authority that no citizen has felt the galling pressure of his hand.* Throughout this turbulent and trying period he has been scrupulously observant of the laws, never seeking to evade their requirements, but always striving to fulfill their injunctions, in the spirit of an urbane and considerate Magistrate.

In the midst of wide-spread venality and corruption, *no man has ever doubted his honesty, though he has had almost unlimited control over millions of the public money.* His administration as General-in-Chief of the Army, and as Secretary of War *ad interim,* is not only marked with eminent ability, but distinguished for retrenchment and economy. The President—no partial witness—in his Message of December last to the Senate, says that "salutary reforms have been introduced by the Secretary *ad interim,* and great reductions of expenses have been effected under his administration of the War Department, to the saving of millions to the Treasury."

Gen. Grant is not a politician, but a patriot. Ever since the downfall of the rebellion he has been anxious for the earliest possible restoration of the insurgent States to their former relations to the Union. He has deprecated the quarrels between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government, which have tended to retard this work, while on his part he has labored assiduously to bring it to a successful and harmonious close. In this he has exhibited the sterling qualities of a wise and liberal statesman. If he should be elected to the Presidency, all impartial and unprejudiced men, whether radicals or conservatives, and whether dwelling at the North or the South, would feel that the Union and the Constitution were safe in his hands.

A Little Illustration.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, July 1.

It is said that HORACE GREELEY, in a conversation with a friend recently, remarked "that he was much surprised to think the defection in the Republican ranks was no greater than it appears to be at the present time." Like the man who fell off the top of the stage-coach, if HORACE had only known the stage hadn't tipped over, he'd never a got off.

The Spoils Palmer Did Not Get.

From the Chicago Journal, July 3.

Gov. Palmer, who turned traitor to the party that elected him, in the foolish hope of being nominated for President at Cincinnati, and who vainly expected to be renominated for Governor by the Springfield Dolly Vardens, is now, it is understood, figuring to "fix up" the next Legislature, with a view to the United States Senatorship in Trumbull's place, for which he stands about as good a chance as he does of becoming King of the Cannibal Islands. Poor Palmer! Faced Trumbull! The former is the victim of that sort of ambition which "o'erleaps itself," and the latter is the victim of chronic political biliousness.

The Crowd Which Surrounds Him.

From the Watertown Times, July 3.

Tweed, Sweeny, Mayor Hall, Ben. Wood, Mudgett and John Cochrane are foremost in their advocacy of the Cincinnati ticket. It is significant of their expectations. Mr. Greeley is surrounded by men whom the honest voters distrust, and for good reasons. The cry of reform from such a crowd ought not to mislead the people. There is no other explanation of the course of the corruptionists of New-York City than that they prefer Mr. Greeley to Gen. Grant because they think they can use him to better advantage. They are a class of men that are not apt to make mistakes of this kind. They live by this business and they study their subjects well. Voting for their man in the hope that, after all, he will prove true to honest men's purposes, is a visionary dream.

Official Vote of Oregon—Republican Gain, 1,181.

The complete official vote of Oregon at the late election for Congressman is as follows: Republican, 13,163; Democratic, 12,817; Republican majority, 346. Two years ago the Democrats had a majority of 835; Republican gain, 1,181. In the State Senate the Republicans will have two majority, and in the House of Representatives fifteen majority, thus securing the election of a Republican United States Senator in place of Hon. Henry W. Corbett, Republican, whose term expires in 1873.

A Hint from Michigan.

An Orangeville correspondent of the Hastings (Mich.) *Banner* says: "Greeley has no supporters in the Republican Party of our township, and the Democrats say they will be excused as they prefer to vote for Grant if they must vote for a Republican at all."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic John A. Griswold is anti-Greeley.

Several Democratic papers in Oregon have declared against Greeley.

The South Carolina Republican State Nominating Convention is to be held in Columbia, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* still clings to Gen. W. S. Hancock as a Democrat who could be elected President.

The Republicans of California will hold a State Convention in Sacramento, Thursday, Aug. 1, to nominate electors.

Col. S. M. Taliaferro, of Stafford County, Virginia, a life-long Democrat, declares in a letter in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson.

The Portland *Press* says that every sane man who knows anything about Maine knows that it will give Grant and Wilson a majority of thousands.

Among Democratic aspirants for Congress in the Eighth District of Tennessee are W. W. Vaughn, Gen. T. H. Bell, R. P. Caldwell and Gen. A. W. Campbell.

United States Senator Cole was most enthusiastically welcomed on his return to San Francisco, his friends of both political parties joining in the serenade tendered him.

The Columbia *Union* appeals to the Republicans of South Carolina to secure first a good Legislature, as of even more importance than the election of honest executive officers.

Alex. H. Stephens insists that the Georgia Democracy should feel no more bound by the action of the Baltimore Convention if it indorses Greeley than it would if it adopted the Grant platform.

Alex. H. Stephens republishes Judge Linton Stephens' long and bitter attack on Greeley, and says that the demand for it is very great. One order came from Western New-York for 1,000 copies.

It is asserted that since the close of the rebellion not less than 23,000 persons, black and white, have been scourged, banished or murdered by the Kuklux Klans of the South. There were no Democrats among them.

The Republicans of the First District of Wisconsin have nominated their strongest man for Congress, and the Democrats are at their wits' end to find somebody, Democrat or sorehead, who will stand some chance to defeat him.

Hon. A. G. Talbot, Democratic candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Eighth Kentucky District, has bolted the primary election, and declared himself an independent candidate. The regular Democratic nominee will probably be M. J. Durham.

The Buffalo *Post*, a Democratic journal, says, pointedly: "We are not of those who desire to throw the least obstacle in the way of political reform; but we are 3,000,000 of sterling Democrats invited to look upon a great feast, and not allowed to partake of it!" The *Post* wants at least one good Democrat on the ticket nominated at Baltimore.

Glowing accounts have been published of the organization of a Greeley club at the village of Aurora, last Saturday evening, but one of the gentlemen announced as the officers of the meeting, says no meeting was held, and no club formed; that there were no "illuminations," no "band," no discoursing of "patriotic airs," no "addresses," and no anything.

"Bowie-knife" Potter, of Wisconsin, has no idea of supporting Greeley. On the contrary, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says he is as sturdy a Republican today as he was when he stood upon the floor of the House of Representatives a dozen years ago to defy Southern bullies, like Roger A. Pryor, and vindicate free speech and the courage of Northern men at the same time.

The Oakland *Transcript* inquires if Duke Gwin has ever been naturalized. It labors under the impression that in Mexico, when made a "Duke," he renounced all allegiance to the Government of the United States, and now that he has been sent by the California Democrats as a delegate to Baltimore, it is anxious to have this matter cleared up.

The letter which the Greeley organs are publishing purporting to have been written by Congressman Wilson, of Indiana, to Major Popp, and telling him that he had secured for him the appointment of Mail Agent for Indiana, and that it would afford him a fine opportunity to operate during the present canvass in the southern part of the State among the Germans, is a forgery.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Tammany the Main Stay, as in Former Years.

Preparing for the Great "Shut Your Eyes and Open Your Mouth" Scene—The Press Accommodations Controlled from the Tribune Office.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—This Monumental City has its usual Midsummer somnolent appearance. The streets are pleasantly devoid of crowds, the hotels delightfully quiet, and I have had the great satisfaction of not having heard Grant or Greeley mentioned since my arrival this afternoon. From all this it may be inferred that the politicians have not arrived, and such is the fact. At the Carrollton there are not more than a dozen, chiefly from the South; at Barnum's half as many, and one lorn individual hailing from Georgia at the St. Clair. Coming down on the train I thought I caught a glimpse of Hon. S. S. Cox in the crowd of famished passengers rushing after that execrable lunch at Wilmington, but if it were he, he has managed since his arrival here to hide himself completely, as I have not found him registered at any hotel. But if there be no Democrats of note here just yet, there will be plenty within a day or two. The trouble is that nobody likes to come first lest he should meet some other lonely early bird to whom he must say, "Greeley's our man." Very few of them have the heart to do that sort of thing except in a crowd. So they are waiting for the crowd, when they can shout for Greeley altogether, and thus keep each other in countenance. Tammany is depended on to furnish the cheek and bounce of the affair, so that some exceedingly well-known New-Yorkers will probably be among the first to put in an appearance, and begin that clatter of tongues in hotel public rooms which is a necessary prelude to all National Conventions. A good, strong working force of those who for several years relieved the people of the trouble of governing New-York is to be here, some to-morrow, others on Sunday, but not until Monday morning will they be very numerous. In order that no partiality shall be shown, they shall be named in the order of arrival, so that the people may see who is back of Mr. Greeley.

BUNGLING ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements for the Convention have not yet been far advanced by the Resident Committee, and although the Opera-house may look quite handsome, it will not compare with the grand scene presented at Philadelphia. In some respects the management has been bad, and promises to result in difficulties. This will probably be the case with the arrangements for the Press, which were first in the hands of the Resident Committee, were then taken by the National Executive Committee, and are now handed over to the owner of the Opera-house, who, it is announced, will on Monday noon assign seats to the representatives of the Press having proper credentials. It is not likely that this arbitrary proceeding, if it should prove to be such, will give satisfaction, as there are symptoms already of growling. There may be no intention of favoritism, but it is at least extremely likely that this multiplicity of cooks will cause trouble.

THE GREAT DEGLUTITION ACT.

When so few of the delegates have arrived, it is of course impossible to glean any political news of importance. It may be said, however, that there is a general impression, both among these delegates and the resident Democrats, that the whole Cincinnati pill, Greeley, Brown and platform, is to be swallowed without a grimace or a protest. The thing, however, is to be done as decently as possible, and Greeley is to be indorsed by a formal ballot on a call of the States, when he is to get every vote, and be rapturously hailed as the chosen of the Democracy which ran Seymour in 1868, and declared the war a failure in 1864. Brown is to be served in the same fashion, and the Democratic Party having cut its throat in this way, the Cincinnati platform is to be plastered over the wound, in the hope of saving the rash old creature's life. There is to be plenty of enthusiasm—ample arrangement to that end having been perfected in New-York—and the Democratic "Topsey" is going to be exceedingly jolly under the most heartrending circumstances.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

The *Tribune* is to be the great light of the occasion, as an incident will show. Ford, the Opera-house man, insisted on sticking the Associated *Press* into the orchestra hole; and when Mr. Fox insisted upon places on the platform, Ford answered that it was impossible, as he had received letters from Mr. Whitelaw Reid asking for that space, and he must have it. To the same end I hear an old Democrat, who boasted he had never voted anything but the straight ticket in his life, say to-night that the *World* was not Democratic enough for him, and he was taking the *Tribune* now. These are small things perhaps, but they are straws. There will be many more like them within the next three days, and the meaning of all, taken together, is that the Democratic elephant is about to swallow the little wisp of hay labeled "Liberal Republican." E. C.

The German Vote.

The four States in which the German vote will exercise a great influence are Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The total German vote of these States has been estimated at 124,968, divided as follows:

Pennsylvania	32,029
Ohio	36,578
Indiana	15,611
Illinois	40,750
Total	124,968

The Irish Vote.

The States in which the Irish vote will exert a strong influence are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The total estimated Irish vote of these States is 311,299, divided as follows:

California	9,070	New-Jersey	14,494
Connecticut	11,273	New-York	86,134
Illinois	30,02[illegible]	Ohio	12,702
Indiana	4,449	Pennsylvania	160,625
Missouri	3,364		
New-Hampshire	2,051	Total	311,299

A Ten Hour "Demonstration" from Williamsport Visits Lock Haven, Penn.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., July 5.—About 150 ten-hour men, headed by their President, arrived here from Williamsport on the morning train, and with martial music marched in an orderly manner past the saw-mills. They stated their purpose to be the formation of a Ten-hour League. This evening they held a mass-meeting in the depot, and returned on the night train.

The Mayor ordered all drinking-saloons closed, and no disturbance occurred. None of the mills here are on strike.

Annual Meeting of the Army of the Tennessee.

MADISON, Wis., July 5.—A meeting of the Army of Tennessee was held here yesterday afternoon. Gen. W. T. Sherman was re-elected President, and Col. Dayton, Recording Secretary; Gen. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary, and Gen. Force, Treasurer. Gen. John A. Logan was elected Orator. Toledo, Ohio, was selected as the next meeting place, on the 17th and 18th of October, 1873. Miss Ella Wheeler, the poetess, was presented with a handsome badge of the Society. The banquet at the Park Hotel was of the most sumptuous character, and was greatly enjoyed by the officers and their ladies.

THE FOURTH ABROAD.

Banquet in Geneva to the American Functionaries—Remarks of Mr. Adams—Celebrations by Americans in all Parts of Europe.

GENEVA, July 5.—The American anniversary was handsomely celebrated here yesterday. The city was gayly decorated. In the evening a banquet was given to the American functionaries and visitors. Mr. Adams, responding to a toast, expressed his gratification at the work recently terminated, by which the fact of arbitration was established. He said the tendency of this result would be to reverse the traditional policy of nations as to the mode of settling their difficulties.

LONDON, July 5.—The Fourth of July was more generally observed by Americans in Europe this year than ever before. There were special celebrations in this city, and in Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Paris, Stuttgart, Geneva, and other cities.

Americans in Paris Give a Banquet at the Grand Hotel—Friendly Toasts and Speeches by Americans and Frenchmen.

PARIS, July 5.—A banquet was given by the Americans on the evening of the 4th of July, in the elegant saloon of the Grand Hotel. Sixty persons were present. Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin was chairman. Among the guests were Gen. James L. Donaldson, United States Army; J. Meredith Read, Consul-General of the United States at Paris; Col. Evelyn Washburne, son of the American Minister; Mr. Healy; M. Laboulaye, the well-known friend of America, and several eminent French journalists.

The Chairman, on offering the toast to the health of the President of the United States, made an eloquent speech. Recalling the early history of America, he took occasion to pay a warm tribute of praise and gratitude to France, who was the first, and had since been the constant, friend of American independence. He referred to the creation of the Tribunal of Geneva as one of the noblest victories of civilization, and saw in it an exemplification of Richelieu's maxim that differences between nations could be settled without resort to the sword.

A toast to President Thiers and the French Republic elicited great enthusiasm, and, amid the cheers of the company, M. Laboulaye rose to respond to it. He returned thanks for the honor done his country, and acknowledged that the sympathy of the American people for the French in their reverses had been unfailing. He closed his remarks by proposing the following sentiment: "France and the United States—once allies, always friends."

Consul-General Read made a graceful and appropriate response. Colonel Washburne replied to the toast to the health of the American Minister, who was absent, and Gen. Donaldson spoke for the Army and Navy of the United States. Toasts to the memory of Washington and Farragut were drunk in silence. The utmost cordiality prevailed; the Frenchmen vied with the Americans in protestations of friendship, and, amid great good feeling, the company separated at midnight with cheers for the French and American Republics.

Dinner of the American Club in Liverpool—Banquet in the Inns of Court Hotel, London—Comments by the London Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—The American Club of this city celebrated the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by a dinner at their rooms in the Washington Hotel. The house was gayly decorated with bunting inside and out. Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, Ex-Mayor of Boston, occupied the chair. Complimentary and friendly toasts were exchanged by the American and English guests, and speeches full of good-will were made on both sides.

LONDON, July 5.—The American residents here had a banquet at the Inns of Court Hotel, last evening, in honor of their national anniversary. Judge Haldeman presided.

The day was also celebrated in Edinburgh, Manchester, and other cities of the Kingdom.

The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says: "These celebrations of American Independence, which we once sorely begrudged, but of which we are now honestly proud, have a peculiar character yesterday, following so closely the settlement of the dispute over the indirect claims. We think the glorious Fourth is more honored as the anniversary of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. We have certainly forgotten whether the Chesapeake beat the Shannon, or *vice versa.*"

BERLIN, July 5.—The cricket club celebrated the Fourth with great spirit, yesterday. There were no general festivities at the American Legation or Consulate.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5—8 P. M.—The lowest barometer, which was Thursday afternoon central in New-York, has apparently moved north-eastward into Maine, and the pressure has risen throughout the Mississippi Valley. The cloud and rain over the Middle and Eastern States has very generally cleared away, with prevailing west and north-west winds, cooler and dryer air. Numerous local storms prevailed during Thursday night on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, and are now again reported from the latter region, with indications of a severe storm over Chesapeake Bay. The temperature has changed but little from the South Atlantic coast to the North-west. It has fallen in the Middle and risen in the Eastern States. Telegraphic reports for Friday afternoon have not yet been received from stations west of Alabama.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue without material change other than a slight fall on Saturday throughout the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States, with increasing cloudiness in the former region, and increasing humidity and temperature in the latter; north-westerly winds, with clear and pleasant weather, prevail in New-England; south-west winds on the lower lakes.

The Greeley National Executive Committee.

There is a show of activity around the head-quarters of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee, Glenham Hotel, Fifth-avenue. Col. Ethan Allen, the Chairman, having more funds at his command than the Astor House Committee, keeps up an appearance of business. It is certain that the most liberal Tammany subscriptions have been made for the benefit of this Committee. Tweed is secretly in sympathy with it. Major Orange H. Stevens, whose Tammany pedigree has been given at length, is still at work collecting the sinews of war.

This Committee are preparing to deluge the country with what Mr. Greeley knows about political dodges. It is certain that what he has said about Grant and his claims to the confidence and gratitude of the people will not be included among the documents. Seventeen thousand of these prosy campaign pamphlets have been sent away. Major Staples, head-quarters Secretary, assured our reporter that the postage had been paid on them. The unfortunate fate of the Astor House Committee's documents probably prevented their being franked.

Murder and Suicide in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 5.—Nicholas E. Carr Taylor, residing at the Mission Dolores, murdered his wife, with whom he had lived unhappily on account of her former life, by stabbing her yesterday, and stabbed himself seven times, and opened his left arm, but was found today still living, though mortally wounded. The house presented a shocking spectacle, blood being scattered around everywhere. After killing her he laid her out on the floor, placing a pillow under her head.

Execution of a Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—Thomas Guthrie, colored, was hanged at Danville at noon, today, for murder, in the presence of nearly 4,000 people. He made a speech concerning his spiritual condition, but no allusion to the murder. Life was extinct in fifteen minutes. The body hung thirty minutes.

Murderous Affray Between Discharged Railroad Blacksmiths in Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 5.—A murderous affray occurred at the railroad freight-house at Trenton, Mo., on Wednesday afternoon, between four discharged blacksmiths, resulting in the death of one and the fatal wounding of another. John Lanigan struck Robert Blakely with a hatchet, and Robert Cavanagh stabbed Lanigan with a knife, killing him. Cavanagh also cut M. Larkin because he was the friend of Lanigan. Cavanagh and Blakely were both arrested. All the parties had been drinking.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Binghamton *Republican* completed its half century on the 3d inst.

John P. Bigelow, Ex-Mayor of Boston, died on the 4th inst., aged seventy-four.

Several barns in different towns around Springfield, Mass., were burned yesterday.

Walter Wagner on Thursday, in Albany, shot his [illegible] with a pistol loaded with shot. He was committed.

Mrs. Haldridge, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., committed suicide, on Thursday, by drowning in the Hudson. She was insane.

One Brown and three Yale crews, who are to participate in the coming regatta, arrived at Springfield yesterday.

Mr. J. K. Kimball, of Rockland, Me., was struck and killed by a train near Roxbury Station, Mass., on Thursday night.

The whole number of cases of small-pox reported in Washington for June, was 108, and nineteen deaths.

Alexander McDermott, of West Brook, Me., was thrown from and run over by a gravel-train yesterday, and killed.

The French Band receive a complimentary dinner today, at the Clarendon, in Boston, and leave for New-York in the evening.

In respect to the memory of William Smith, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday adjourned till next Monday.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court, to be held on the 15th inst., only the cases of Tweed, Connolly and Fields will be argued.

George Harkins, John Dougherty and Cornelius Dougherty were killed by lightning on Governor's Island, Boston Harbor, on Thursday.

Lieut. Smith, U. S. N., was seriously injured at Mound City, on Thursday, by the premature discharge of a mortar. He will probably recover.

Theodore Adams, an estimable young man, was drowned while bathing in the river at Albany, N. Y., on Thursday. His relatives reside in this City.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Philological Association will be held in Providence, R. I., commencing on Tuesday, July 23, at 3 P. M.

Messrs. Metcalfe and Morse's planing-mill, and Predman's saw-mill, at St. Thomas, Canada, were burned yesterday morning. The total loss is about $10,000.

Roger Graham, aged eighteen years, and Mr. Henderson, aged forty years, were killed by lightning in the streets of Northampton, Mass., on Thursday.

The friends of "Gil" Wagl and Ellis Ward, the Cornwall oarsmen, have challenged John McKiel to row "Gil" a match for $250 a side, and Ellis one for $1,000 a side.

The widow of a former Congressman from Ohio was left with slight means of support, and now, aged and infirm, is an inmate of the Van Wert County Infirmary.

The Duke de Noailles, the newly appointed Minister of France to the United States, was to leave Paris yesterday for Brest to take the steamer for New-York.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, having Rear-Admirals Joseph Smith and Melancthon Smith on board.

After a long struggle, Milton Southard, of Zanesville, has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention for the Thirteenth District of Ohio.

The Newark *Courier* believes that Hon. John Hopper, of Passaic, will be put in nomination for Congress by the Democrats of the new Fifth District of New-Jersey this Fall.

C. H. W. Meehan, Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress, and a son-in-law of Ex-Congressman Marvin, of Saratoga, died in Washington yesterday of apoplexy.

David O'Hara was fatally stabbed yesterday by James Geleson, near the city line in North Providence, R. I. O'Hara was trying to prevent an assault upon another man.

The railroad depot at Shelburne Falls, Mass., and the house and barn of William E. Richmond, in the same village, were struck by lightning on Wednesday night and burned.

H. H. Pimons, C. S. Murphy, and two others, were arrested in Little Rock, Ark., last evening, for passing counterfeit Treasurer's certificates. About $35,000 was found on them.

John Connolly, a lad of twelve years, was pierced through the body and instantly killed by the rammer of a prematurely discharged cannon at Pittsfield, Mass., on the Fourth.

A laborer employed in the brick-yard of Alexander McLean, at Fishkill, was found dead and horribly mutilated on the Hudson River Railroad track, near Dutchess Junction, yesterday morning.

A special dispatch from Prairie du Chien, Wis., says that the dry-goods store of H. S. Eibert was burned on Thursday night, in consequence of the explosion of a lamp. The loss was $30,000.

A large store belonging to a land and lumber company, and the dwelling-house of a man named Wensel, in Elizabeth, N. C., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $60,000; partly covered by insurance.

Col. Dennis Heenan, who commanded a Pennsylvanian regiment in the Irish Brigade in the late war, died in Philadelphia on Thursday, from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage.

The steamer Connecticut was considerably damaged, near Catskill, yesterday morning, in a collision with the Drew. They were passing a tow at the same time, and the collision was purely accidental.

George J. Hathaway, Provincial Secretary of New-Brunswick, died, yesterday morning, at Fredericton, from injuries received in stepping from a railway car. The wounds were not considered serious until Thursday evening.

Jacob H. Seibert, aged fifty, a pressman of the *Public Record*, Philadelphia, and his son, aged seventeen, were drowned on Thursday in Christiana Creek, Delaware, while on a gunning excursion. Seibert was an inventor.

Capt. McDougall, of the bark Wimburn, at Boston, from Shields, states that on the 21st ult., in latitude 46° 48', longitude 36° 12', saw the ship Tweedsdale, of Glasgow, on fire. She had previously been abandoned by the crew.

William Graham, a laborer, was drowned in the Hudson, at Newburg, on Thursday evening while bathing. He was under the influence of liquor. The Coroner's Jury censured Thos. McIntyre for furnishing the liquor.

Two Sicilians were arrested in New-Orleans, last week, in the act of making counterfeit five-cent nickel coins. Since January last, the managers of the car companies have complained that the deposits of such base coin in the car-boxes have been very great.

Henry Rohn, residing at Broad-street, Albany, yesterday seized an axe with which Conrad Bacher had been threatening him, and struck him on the head with, probably, fatal effect. Bacher had also threatened to stab Rohn and had assaulted Rohn's wife.

Dr. Dessewell, a well-known St. Louis physician, during a fit of insanity, yesterday, aimed a blow at his wife's throat with a pocket-knife, but missed. He then tried to cut his own throat, but failing, plunged the blade to the hilt in his abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound.

At Windham, Great Falls, Me., on the 4th inst., the saw and grist mills, a chair-factory, two large warehouses, a stable and shed, and a large dwelling, with nearly all the lumber in the mill-yard, all belonging to C. H. Wright, of Portland, were burned. Loss, $30,000; insured for $16,000.

Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, Chancellor of New-Jersey, purposes starting on a European tour on the 24th inst. During his absence, Hon. Amzi Dodd, Vice-Chancellor, will perform the duties of the Chancellor, acting as Master. Mr. Zabriskie expects to be absent about three months.

It is difficult to believe the published report that John J. Filkins, the express thief, got a large quantity of tools and some ten pounds of powder into his cell, and made a third desperate attempt to escape on Thursday night, June 27. His operations were discovered in time to prevent his success.

An Electric Storm—A Little Girl Killed and Telegraph Wires Melted.

YORK, Me., July 5.—A severe electric storm, without rain, at York, Me., on Wednesday, melted the telegraph wires for a long distance, and killed a little girl, seven years old, who was sitting beneath them, wounded her little brother, and left unharmed a third child, who was sitting between the others.

Death from Fright During a Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—During a severe thunder-storm, last night, Mrs. Peter Scheidt, a German woman, residing at No. 1302 North Fourth-street, died from apoplexy, superinduced by great fright. She was kneeling and praying at the time of her death.

A CHAPTER OF DISASTERS.

Twenty Men and a Boy Shut in a Burning Mine.

Ten Smothered to Death and Eleven Make their Escape.

Wreck on the Indian Coast and Loss of Seventeen Lives.

Shocking Accident in a Public Hall in Seymour, Ind.

Three Little Girls Burned to Death By the Fall of a Lamp.

ANOTHER MINING DISASTER.

Twenty Men and a Boy in a Burning Mine—Ten Smothered to Death.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, July 5.—The new coal mines, two miles north of Limaville, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, took fire about three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. There were twenty men and one boy in the mine when the fire began. Eleven men escaped. Nine men and the boy were smothered to death. Up to eleven o'clock this morning seven bodies have been recovered. The fire has subsided.

WRECK IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Loss of the Ship Rothsay—Seventeen of the Crew Drowned.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch from Calcutta reports that the ship Rothsay was wrecked near that port and seventeen of her crew were lost.

FALL OF A LAMP.

The Clothes of a Group of Children Ignited—Three Burned to Death.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—Last evening, at Seymour, Ind., a man named Norris, while lighting a hall preparatory to a theatrical performance, let fall a coal-oil lamp in the midst of a group of children. The lamp broke, spreading the burning oil in every direction and setting the clothing of the children on fire. The little sufferers ran wildly through the hall, and before the flames were extinguished three little girls were so badly burned that they died in seven hours. Norris was also badly, but not fatally, burned. It is said he was drunk, and only his injuries prevents his being roughly handled by the horrified and indignant citizens.

CONSTANTINOPLE BURNING.

Another Great Fire in the Turkish Capital—One Thousand Houses Already Destroyed.

LONDON, July 5.—A dispatch just received from Constantinople brings news of a terrible conflagration now raging in that city. One thousand houses in the poorer quarter, and in the suburb of Scutari had already been destroyed when the telegram was forwarded. No indication was given that the fire was under control, and further details are anxiously awaited.

Killed on the Track.

BOSTON, July 5.—Martin Nickerson and Thos. Spilane, while walking on the track at the Tremont-street crossing, this evening, were instantly killed by the 9 o'clock New-York express train. They were thirty and forty years of age, respectively.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5.—John Kirk, a laborer, of Lee, was killed by cars at Pittsfield today, by falling under a train while intoxicated.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 5.—Michael Terry, of Fishkill, was struck by a train at Dutchess Junction, last night, and instantly killed. He was intoxicated at the time.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 5.—The railroad men tonight report that a man was killed at Croton last night by the fast train, which left here for New-York at 7½ P. M. The Westchester County Coroner was notified.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Testing an Iron Turret-Ship—Effect of Two Shots.

LONDON, July 5—The iron turret-ship Glatton was tested at Portland to-day. The first shot fired made a hole in her turret, measuring nineteen by seventeen inches, lifted the upper plates, shattered the framework and started joints in all directions. The second shot made a hole fourteen inches in diameter, with thirteen decimal penetration, the shot rebounding and falling on the deck. Neither shot interfered with the revolutions of the turret. The result of the trial is considered strongly in favor of the turret system.

FRANCE.

A Royalist Plot Discovered and Squelched—Duc de Broglie at the Head.

LONDON, July 5.—A special telegram from Paris to the *Daily News* asserts that a threatening conspiracy of Royalists, under the leadership of the Duc de Broglie, for the overthrow of the Republic, was recently discovered by the Government. President Thiers at once took energetic action for its suppression, and it is believed that the dangerous movement has been defeated.

The Reported Royalist Plot Denied—The Left and M. Thiers.

PARIS, July 5—Evening.—The report of the existence of a conspiracy for the restoration of monarchy is pronounced without foundation, and the excitement is subsiding.

Members of the party of the Left in the Assembly called on President Thiers today to express sympathy and offer support.

SWITZERLAND.

Ratification of the Money-Order Convention with the United States.

BERNE, July 5.—The Swiss Government has ratified the additional article of the Postal Convention with the United States regarding the money-order system.

Trotting at Toledo, Ohio—A Cool Day and a Good Track.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 5.—With a cool day and a good track the attendance upon and interest in the races was fully equal to, if not greater than, upon any previous day of the meeting.

The first race was for double teams, best two in three, for a purse of $800: $450 to the first horse; $200 to the second; $125 to the third, and $60 to the fourth. There were six entries, of which five started.

The race was won by Gentle Annie and mate, of Louisville, taking first and third heats. Time, 2:41; 2:41¼. Vulcan and Lady Kate came in second, Billy and Billy H. third, and Cossack and Mollie, of Detroit, fourth. Vulcan and Lady Kate took the second heat in 2:41¾.

The second was a pacing race, free to all, for a purse of $500—$250 to the first horse, $175 to the second, and $75 to the third. There were six entries, of which four started. The race was won by Harry, of Warren, Penn., taking the second, third and fourth heats. Time, 2:26¾; 2:27¼, 2:26¾. Charley Evans, of Rushville, Ind., took the first heat in 2:23¾, and took second money. Hoosier Tom, of Rushville, was third, and Dan Voorhees fourth.

The third and last race of the meeting was free to all for a purse of $1,700; $800 to the first horse, $450 to the second, $250 to the third, $170 to the fourth. There were eight entries, and six started. Pilot Temple, of Indianapolis, took the first heat in 2:31¼; Red Cloud, of Rushville, took the second in 2:31½; Mohawk, Jr., of Springfield, Ohio, took the third in 2:30½. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at the conclusion of the third heat, the race was postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE FISK MURDER.

The Theories of Self-Defense and Insanity.

Evidence to Show that Stokes' Life was Threatened—His Persecution by Fisk—The Rencontre Accidental.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., was resumed before Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined for the defense, but none of those on whose testimony it depends for an acquittal of the prisoner have yet been placed upon the stand. The prosecution was conduced by District-Attorney Garvin, assisted by Messrs. Beach and Fullerton, and the prisoner was represented by Messrs. Tremaine, McKeon, Dailey and Townsend. The following is a full report of yesterday's proceeding:

At the commencement of the proceedings, yesterday, the depositions of Thomas Hart and John Redmond, taken before the Coroner's Jury, and which have been already published, were read for the purpose of contradicting their testimony given on the actual trial.

TESTIMONY OF CORONER YOUNG.

Nelson W. Young, Coroner, testified in reply to Mr. McKeon: I held the inquest on the body of Col. Fisk; the questions put by the counsel for the prisoner were in writing, but questions put by myself were verbal; the evidence was taken by a stenographer to have it thoroughly correct; the evidence was signed by the different witnesses without their reading it.

Q.—Did you see Messrs. Fullerton and Beach there? Objected to.

Witness—I remember asking written questions handed to me by yourself and Mr. Graham; my attention was first called to Messrs. Beach and Fullerton by your objecting to questions put by them; I have not read the testimony taken there, and can't say whether it is correct or not; I took the statement of Lawrence Carr, the hackman, who I understand has since died.

JUSTICE BIXBY'S TESTIMONY.

Butler H. Bixby, examined by Mr. McKeon—I am a Police Justice, presiding at Yorkville Police Court; there was a complaint made before me by a person named Mansfield against Fisk, and examinations took place several times before me in the last year, the complaint was made in November and the several examinations extended to the 6th of January; I produce the complaint and the warrant in that case; there was a hearing before me on the 6th of January; Miss Mansfield and Miss Williams were in attendance; Stokes was examined as a witness that day and the proceedings terminated about two o'clock; Mr. Beach was present as counsel for Fisk; the complaint was made by Josephine E. Mansfield against Fisk for libel; there was an affidavit read in Court which was sworn to by a man named King; Fisk was present at one hearing, but by consent he was permitted to leave; the first day's examination was held on the 15th November.

Q.—Can you give me, as near as you can, the time at which all these parties left the Court-room on the afternoon of the 6th of January? A.—It was about half-past one or two o'clock; I remember the time Mrs. Mansfield, Col. Fellows, Miss Williams and Stokes drove away; I did not see them enter the carriage, because I was in another part of the building at the time.

Q.—When this complaint was made by Mansfield, was Stokes present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were any directions given with regard to the arrest of Fisk? Objected to.

Mr. McKeon—We want to show that so far from entertaining a vindictive spirit toward Fisk, Stokes did not desire to have Fisk taken away from his business, and so expressed himself.

The question was excluded by the Court.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS M. BIXBY.

Francis M. Bixby testified in reply to Mr. Tremaine—I recollect seeing Stokes on the afternoon of the 6th of January last; I saw him also that forenoon at the Yorkville Police Court; he called upon me at my office, No. 4 Warren-street.

Q.—State what purpose he called upon you for. Objected to by the District-Attorney.

Mr. McKeon said that this was the last man who saw the prisoner before he stepped into the carriage, and he meant to prove by him that when Stokes came down-town he went into the office of Mr. Bixby to see if he had received any information in relation to proceedings against Stokes by the Grand Jury.

The Court permitted the question and the witness answered: He asked me if I had heard anything in regard to his being indicted by the Grand Jury on the complaint of Fisk; I told him I heard the matter was before the Grand Jury, but that it was dismissed.

Q.—Did he say what he was going to do? Objected to.

Mr. Tremaine said the theory of the prosecution was this: That Stokes started on a mission of death; that he drove past the opera-house for the purpose of seeking Fisk; that he then proceeded to the Grand Central Hotel, and that while prowling about in the hall in search of his victim he is filled with a malicious intent. On the other hand, it was sought to be proven that this meeting was altogether accidental. He was engaged in a different purpose, he had different intentions, and the point now raised was this, whether the defense was to be excluded from showing the declarations made by the prisoner at the different steps during his passage from the Park down to the time of the shooting. Was there any rule of justice or propriety in not permitting him to put in evidence these natural declarations, which formed a complete chain of evidence? Stokes, he asserted, went to the Grand Central Hotel for the purest and best purpose, and he submitted that his declarations immediately prior to the shooting were admissible. He had no more intention of meeting Fisk than he had of meeting the dead, and of the truth of this they would satisfy the jury.

Mr. Garvin called attention to the case of the People vs. Beal, where the same point was raised, but it was overruled by the Court of Appeals, on the principle that a party shall not have it in his power to manufacture a defense for himself when he was preparing to take the initiatory steps in the commission of the great crime which we allege in this case. He could plot the whole defense; he understands his own turn of thought, and he goes on with the preparation for a great crime. The whole tenor of the evidence showed he was waiting for Fisk. He pursued him the whole afternoon, he rushed into the Grand Central Hotel, and if this principle now asserted was to be carried out, everybody even while contemplating murder could form a complete and perfect defense.

Mr. Tremaine expressed his astonishment that the discussion on an interlocutory question should have given the District-Attorney an opportunity to say that the interests of justice should require him to enter upon an argument upon the *ex parte*, distorted and perjured evidence that has been put in on the part of the prosecution. The District-Attorney attempted to prove that Stokes went to this hotel for the purpose of assassinating Fisk, and when we produce evidence to show he went there for no such purpose, by his own declarations, he was met by this objection. With two of the ablest counsel in the State to assist and aid and advise the District-Attorney sought to continue to keep the padlock on the prisoner's mouth, and all this was the result of the testimony of that little, perjured Thomas Hart, who was brought into this Court by an unseen and unknown power. There was a power behind the throne which they were determined to unmask, and in this view they protested against the objection of the District-Attorney, which would practically shut the mouth of the prisoner and deprive him of his just rights.

Mr. Garvin remarked that the counsel for the other side attached much importance to the fact that private counsel were associated with him for the prosecution. In the great trial of Cole in Albany Mr. Tremaine was private counsel and not only prosecuted once but twice.

Mr. Tremaine—I appeared on the direct employment of the Attorney-General. I was never private counsel in a criminal case.

Mr. Garvin—What is the difference between getting it out of the State and out of a private individual? Money, blood-money from the State was just as good as that from the pocket of a private individual. His associates were as honorable as any in the profession, and it would not change them if they were appointed by the Attorney-General. His associate admitted this morning he prosecuted with Col. Fellows.

Mr. McKeon—I meant to say I was never private prosecutor in a murder case.

Mr. Garvin (warmly)—The gentleman appeared in the case of Cuncimi, and he now howls and growls and starts, when his own pocket is filled with blood-money.

Mr. McKeon—I was employed by the State.

Mr. Garvin continued to say that did not affect the merits of the case, and having adverted to the question of the admission in evidence of the declarations of the prisoner, he maintained they should be excluded.

Judge Ingraham—It is right to give these declarations in connection with the *res gestæ*, but this is not a declaration in connection with the *res gestæ*. It is a declaration made previously, and one of those declarations which in my judgment cannot be given at this time. As regards the private counsel, I desire that no further reference should be made to them during the trial.

Mr. Tremaine asked the witness if, during the conversation he had with Mr. Stokes in the afternoon of the 6th of January, he said anything, and if so, what, in relation to his intention to go to Providence on Tuesday, as a reason given for making the inquiry in regard to the indictment? Objected to and excluded.

TESTIMONY OF RUFUS F. ANDREWS.

Rufus F. Andrews was called to the stand after Mr. Bixby, and testified in relation to an interview which took place between himself and Stokes on the 6th of January, in the former's office, at a quarter to three. Mr. McKeon said he proposed to show by the witness that he (Stokes) came to make inquiries in relation to the indictment.

The first question as to Stokes' inquiry about the indictment was objected to, but allowed by the Court. The witness said: He asked me if I knew whether an indictment had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer; I told him that so far as I had been able to ascertain there had not; he then asked me whether, if an indictment was obtained, he could be ——. Objected to on the ground that it was another question, but allowed, and the witness repeated:

He then asked me whether if an indictment was obtained he could be brought from Rhode Island by a requisition; I told him ——

Judge Ingraham—There, stop.

Q.—What further did you say to him? A.—I simply told him ——. Objected to by the District-Attorney.

Mr. McKeon—Now, Sir, I intend to hold the District-Attorney to his official responsibility. We are trying a man for his life, and everything connected with the transaction should be developed. I want to know if it is in obedience to his duty to the power behind him that he excludes me from putting the question. (Excitedly.) I hold you and the men whose hands are on your throat to their responsibility.

Judge Ingraham—I have endeavored repeatedly, Mr. McKeon, to stop this. I have insisted on it on the part of the District-Attorney, and I insist on it on your side. Such remarks must not be made to the prosecution.

Mr. McKeon—Recollect, Sir, we are defending a man for his life.

Judge Ingraham—That is no reason at all.

Mr. McKeon—I mean to say that the District-Attorney holds in his hands life and death.

Judge Ingraham—Neither the counsel nor the Court are to dictate to the District-Attorney the course he should pursue.

Mr. McKeon—There is a responsibility higher yet.

Mr. McKeon then asked the questions, What was the further answer? Did you advise him that he could leave town? Did he say if he was indicted he would not leave town? Did he say that he was going to Providence for the purpose of attending a trial in relation to a debt, on the Tuesday following? All of which were excluded by the Court and exceptions taken.

TESTIMONY OF GEO. W. COTTERILL.

Geo. W. Cotterill, the next witness examined, swore to having met Stokes at the Hoffman House on the 6th of January last, at fifteen or twenty minutes to three P. M.; he saw Stokes pass to the telegraph office and take up a blank dispatch, and there he left him; Stokes asked him some question in reference to the Long Branch boat. The question itself was excluded by Judge Ingraham. A question was also put to him by Stokes in relation to Eatontown; he told Mr. Stokes it was Eatontown and not Eatonville, there being no station at Eatonville.

Q.—Did you answer him at what time the boat left for Long Branch that afternoon? A.—No, Sir; a person in the office answered it.

Q.—Do you recollect his asking you how he could reach Eatontown? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell him he could telegraph? Objected to.

Q.—Did you not hear him say that he would have no time to go by boat that afternoon; he had to go to another place for papers? [Excluded.]

Q.—Do you know the fact that Eatontown, near there is a race-course? [Objected to as immaterial.]

Mr. McKeon—I want to show that it was there he expected to find the man he sought.

Ruled out by the Court.

GEO. W. ROBERTS' TESTIMONY.

Geo. W. Roberts, clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office, No. 146 Broadway, produced, by order of the Court, the telegrams passing through the office on the 6th of January last. One was from the office at Eatontown, N. J., to the New-York office; another was from the Hoffman House to Eatontown, N. J., and the third was a "relay copy" or message sent from the Hoffman House to No. 146 Broadway, and thence to Eatontown, N. J. The contents of the telegrams were, upon the objection of the District-Attorney that they were immaterial and irrelevant, excluded. Mr. McKeon said he simply wanted to show what Stokes was about the whole of the day. Judge Ingraham refused to allow them to be read, as also the name of the person to whom they were addressed.

The Court then took a recess.

AFTER THE RECESS.

After the recess, the evidence of Lawrence Carr, a witness before the Coroner's inquest, was read.

Samuel McLoughlin testified—I was at the Hoffman House on the 6th of January last, between three and four o'clock; I saw the prisoner there; I had been assisting him in this case in the Court of Appeals, and had some of the evidence for him; I procured it from Mr. Doty, who lived down at Eatonville; I handed him Schaub's evidence, but not that of Doty; I gave him Schaub's, Sommerdyke's and Jerome's names as witnesses.

The District-Attorney objected.

Mr. Tremaine—I propose to show that he told him he would find those persons who knew of this bet near the corner of Broadway, and that he followed it up by going there. You don't object to that?

The Court—You told him where to find those persons?

Witness—Yes, at the corner of Amity-street and Broadway.

Q.—You say you had been in pursuit of these witnesses the day before? A.—Yes; I understood Mr. Stokes had a room at the Hoffman House; when I went to the Hoffman House I saw him standing by the office—near the telegraph office; he was standing by the place where he would naturally be if he was about to send off a telegraphic dispatch; he came up and told me he had telegraphed to Mr. Doty. [Objected to.] I saw him leave the house; he went out into Twenty-fourth-street, through the bar-room.

Q.—Did he tell you where he was going? A.—He said he was going to ——

Judge Ingraham—Stop, stop.

Q.—Did he say he was going down to Twenty-third-street to get some papers in relation to this matter? Objected to. Exception taken.

Q.—How long have you known Stokes? A.—Eight or ten years.

Mr. Tremaine—Did you ever hear him say anything in relation to Fisk killing him? We offer that, Your Honor, under this issue of insanity.

The Court—(to District-Attorney)—What have you to say to that?

District-Attorney—We object. They have not fixed time or place.

The Court—There must be a limit.

Witness—It was then, or three or four weeks before this happened. (the shooting.)

The District-Attorney—They must offer a good deal more than that to show insanity; a man might manufacture testimony in this way three or four weeks before, and then walk up to a man and shoot him; that wont do.

Mr. Tremaine—On the issue of insanity, if I understand the rule, we have a right to show whatever was said by the prisoner before, at the time, and even after the homicide. Now we propose to show that this prisoner declared that he knew he was pursued by Fisk, and that Fisk was armed to strike him down.

The Court—I think there is no foundation yet for the issue of insanity.

Q.—Do you know the fact that men were in pursuit of him? Objected to.

Mr. Tremaine—I offer to show that the deceased drew a pistol upon the prisoner at the hotel; I offer to show that the prisoner considered his life in danger, and that the fact of his being pursued by ruffianly-looking persons was known to the prisoner as well as to others.

The Court—You have, no doubt, a right to prove your two first propositions.

The District-Attorney objected to any evidence being given in regard to the character of the deceased. To state that a person was rash, savage, quarrelsome, would not justify a private citizen in taking upon himself the province of the Government in the punishment of crime. However bad or desperate a man's character may be, he forfeits no right to life until by actual attempt or demonstration at the time of killing he induces a reasonable belief on the part of the slayer that he intends to kill him or do him some bodily harm. That is the rule in this State; that is the rule by which we must be governed in this case. The fact that there were threats is no defense. They must begin by showing actual danger.

Mr. Tremaine—The State declares the taking of human life is justifiable when there was reason to suppose, on the part of the person so taking it, that he was in danger of the infliction of great personal harm. The question then is, what are the grounds upon which the prisoner acted? Was he actuated with the idea of self-defense; or was he actuated from depravity? Well, then, we may show the appearances—the dangerous character of Fisk, as a vindictive, dangerous man; we may show that that was known to the prisoner; we may also show that threats of his had been communicated to the prisoner; we may show that the prisoner was followed by ruffianly men; we may show that the prisoner was aware that Fisk in his character of a vindictive man had exercised vengeance against those who came in his way; we may show that this preyed upon his mind. The counsel then cited a number of authorities in support of the views he had brought forward.

The Court agreed that it would be proper to admit any testimony calculated to show the motives under which the prisoner acted.

The following questions were offered by the defense, and excluded by the Court: Did the prisoner say to you three or four weeks before this affair that Fisk intended to kill him? Did he say that he had knocked Eaton on the head, and he knew he had sent men after him? Did he ask you to go with him down-town, as he was afraid to go alone?

Exceptions taken to the rulings of the Court. The witness was directed to stand down for the present.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL P. INGRAHAM.

Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., testified: I knew Mr. Stokes; I knew of his arrest for embezzlement at the instance of Col. Fisk; on the 6th of January last I saw him at Chamberlain & Dodge's, on Broadway, near Washington-place; it was about four o'clock in the afternoon; he was talking with a gentleman; he came up and shook hands with me; I asked him to go up Broadway with me; he said he had to go down to the corner of Amity-street and Broadway; he then went out; I walked away to go up-town; I saw Col. Fisk in his carriage near Astor-place; I recognized him; I bowed to him; I do not know whether he recognized me.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES BRENNAN.

James Brennan testified: I have been in the House of Refuge; I was brought down to the House of Detention as a witness in a case of homicide; I was then taken to the Tombs; while I was at the House of Detention I made the acquaintance of Thomas Hart; I had conversations with him in relation to the murder of Fisk; he told me that he knew nothing about the murder; that he was in another part of the hotel at the time it occurred; he said he saw Stokes going in a particular direction, and that is all he knew about it; he said he was to have $1,000 and be fixed for the rest of his life if he would answer as he was told to; that was the reason, he said, why he testified before the Coroner's Jury; he said he would make his friends get me out of prison if I would say nothing about this.

In cross-examination the District-Attorney elicited the fact that the charge on which this witness was committed to the House of Refuge was of stealing a watch. He had been committed ten or twelve times before.

Q.—Did he tell you at that time that the prisoner, Stokes, came up to the ladies' entrance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you he came along the wall through the hall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say he saw Stokes shoot Mr. Fisk? A.—Yes, Sir.

The counsel for the prisoner had by this time become quite restive, and Mr. Tremaine objected to any questions being asked except about the conversation as to which they had interrogated the witness. The counsel were considerably relieved when the witness volunteered the statement that Hart told him two different stories. The District-Attorney was proceeding with his cross-examination, when he was interrupted by Mr. Tremaine and Mr. McKeon simultaneously.

The Court (rapping vigorously with the gavel)—Gentlemen, you are exceedingly out of order.

District-Attorney (to counsel)—You seem to have a wonderful affection for this witness.

Mr. Tremaine—Not so much as you have—you have kept him at hand a long time.

Mr. McKeon—I have taken every means to test the veracity of this witness.

Mr. McKeon re-examined the witness, eliciting from him the fact that he had been appointed a monitor at the House of Refuge for good conduct. He then reiterated his statement that Hart told him he saw Stokes shoot Fisk, and afterward said he was in a distant part of the hall, putting up a globe he had been cleaning, when he heard two shots fired, and, going in that direction, met Stokes, who said, "A man is shot in the hall—run quick for a doctor." Then he ran back after Stokes, because he thought from his actions, and because no one else came from that direction, that it was he who had done the shooting. Hart, in telling his first story to witness, which he afterward said was false, stated that he was behind Stokes when he fired. I asked him, said the witness, why he hadn't pushed Stokes down-stairs. He said he wished he had, for then he would get plenty of money from Fisk for saving his life. He said the reason why he had sworn as he had was because a man told him at the Coroner's inquest if he would do so, he would give him $1,000 and fix him right for the rest of his life. I told him he must be careful, or he might go to State Prison. He said, "Oh! I aint scared; some of the biggest men in the City are my friends."

JOHN P. REDMOND, RECALLED.

Q.—By Mr. Tremaine—Did you see this last witness, James Brennan? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recollect talking with him about what you knew about this Fisk affair? A.—No, Sir; I have spoken to him, but nothing about the affair.

Q.—Did you say to him while you were there in that place that at the time Fisk was shot you were there, but you were so scared that you knew nothing at all about the transaction? A.—No, Sir.

JAMES BRENNAN, RECALLED.

Q. By Mr. Tremaine—Did you have a conversation with this boy Redmond, at the House of Detention? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he tell you he were there at the time Fisk was shot, but that he was so scared that he knew nothing about the transaction? A.—Yes, Sir.

REDMOND RECALLED AGAIN.

By Mr. McKeon—After the firing do you recollect being taken over to the Station-house, in Mercer-street? A.—Yes, Sir; I was taken into a room and seated there; the Captain's room.

[Here Bailey, a former witness, was directed to stand up.]

Q.—Did you see that gentleman there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do not you recollect being seated near him. A.—I do not.

Q.—Or near any gentleman? A.—There were a great many gentlemen around me.

Q.—Do you recollect this gentleman asking you what was the trouble with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect telling him that you were arrested as a witness in the Fisk case, and he telling you not to be alarmed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect at the time saying, "I know nothing about it?" A.—No, Sir. (positively.)

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10½ o'clock.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Two Daring Thieves Break Their Way Through Their Cell-Window at the Tombs—Full Particulars of the Occurrence.

Not two weeks ago two boys, charged with crime in the House of Refuge, on Ward's Island, squeezed through their cell-window in the Tombs, and, by means of a blanket, escaped. On Thursday night, between 11 and 11½ o'clock, two daring and desperate thieves confined in the Tombs escaped by almost the same means, which, however, in this instance were kindly provided for them by the authorities. Cell No. 28, on the third tier of the main building, was occupied by George Keegle, of No. 341 West Fifty-fourth-street, charged with grand larceny and assault with intent to kill. Keegle robbed a store in Eighth-avenue, where he was employed as clerk, and on being pursued by the proprietor, fired several shots at him. With Keegle in the cell was also William Langton, of No. 126 Mott-street, charged with having stolen a large quantity of wearing apparel. At 11 o'clock on Thursday night Deputy Warden Orr saw the prisoners in their cell, and at 11½ the night-keepers Golden and McCafrey found that they had escaped. They had wrenched a leg off their iron-bedstead, and forced off the plate of iron used as a ventilator on the window of the cell. This added an inch to the aperture, making the window 6½ inches in height by 26 inches in width. Since the escape of the House of Refuge boys from the prison workmen have been engaged putting bars into the cell windows of the prison. On Thursday they were putting bars into the window of the cell directly over the one occupied by Langton and Keegle. After forcing off the plate the prisoners got through the window and lowered themselves by means of the rope-scaffold which the workmen had left behind to the roof of the cook-house directly beneath, and from thence gained the yard. There they procured a ladder and ascended to the top of the prison-wall, looking out on Elm-street, down which they lowered each other by means of the rope, and so escaped. The Police are in search of them.

Hell Gate—Progress of the Works There—The Final Explosion.

The work which is to culminate in the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions may now be considered as more than half accomplished. It is thought that about fifteen or eighteen months will yet be required to complete it, but this cannot be done unless Congress makes additional appropriations. The subject will be pressed at the opening of the next session, and it is not believed that a work of so much importance will be allowed to stop. The work is a wonderful piece of engineering.

Viewed from the head of the stairway, it reminds one of a railroad engine-house, being semicircular in form, and having ten embrasures, with tracks leading back to the terminus of the tunnels. A turning-table in the centre of the shaft makes the simile all the more complete. Only ten tunnels are visible from the outside, but there are sixteen all told, six commencing in the interior of the work. Four galleries, or intersecting tunnels are now completed, and the fifth has been commenced, thus leaving the rock above, which is about ten feet thick, resting on solid columns. Some of these columns have already been pierced for the reception of nitro-glycerine. The main tunnels are numbered and named as follows: Farragut, Madison, Humphrey, Hoffman, Sherman, Jefferson, Grant, McClellan, Franklin and Jackson. As usual, Gen. Grant is ahead, the tunnel bearing his name being 230 feet long. The aggregate length of these excavations exceeds 3,000 feet. The depth of the shaft is 34 feet.

Visitors to the works should by no means go in their best clothes. The leakage from above is so great that the pumps are kept constantly going, and even with the use of an umbrella the incautious investigator is likely to come out with his clothes considerably the worse for the journey. Supplied with a candle, the visitor gropes his way through the dark, sometimes descending at an angle of about forty-five degrees, until he reaches the dim light at the end of the tunnel. Here the workmen are found, some drilling and others shoveling up the loose stones. If he is fortunate enough to get into the gallery where the diamond drill is in operation, he will be well paid for his trouble, although it does deafen him with noise. There are two drills of this kind here, but one is now undergoing repair. The bore made by this machine is an inch and a half in diameter, and the cores, sometimes four feet in length, can be had of the miners. The drilling being over, the next thing in order is the blasting, which occurs three times a day, and is now done altogether with nitro-glycerine. When powder is used the stones are so large that the use of the hammer is necessary, whereas the glycerine breaks then into fine pieces.

When the charges are to be exploded, a gong is sounded, the workmen retreat to a place of safety previously indicated, and an electric battery does the work of explosion. The thundering, smothered sound of the successive charges, forcibly reminds the visitor of a battery of forty-pounders in full play. When the volumes of smoke have disappeared, the workmen return, and the operations of drilling and removing the *débris* are resumed. Specimens of stone can be procured from the miners, or from the piles of rock on the shore. Garnets, mica and quartz abound.

The apprehensions of danger, when the general explosion takes place, are entirely groundless, so confident is Mr. Reitheimer, the general superintendent of the work, of this fact, that he intends to remain in his office, about 300 feet from the shaft, when the final charge is exploded. On completion of the work of excavation and the nitro-glycerine ready, the coffer-dam will be cut, and, as it is easier to raise a weight under water than above it, the shaft and mine will be flooded, and with the discharge of the electric spark the dangers of Hell Gate will no longer exist. But should the explosion by any accident not prove successful, or, indeed, if it should never take place, there will still be sufficient room for the largest ocean steamers to pass through the shaft after the coffer-dam shall have been cut.

The California Mustang.

A California paper, which fears that the native California horse will soon be numbered among the things of the past, says:

"With all his defects he has some qualities and points of rare value that should be preserved. He can thrive and subsist where the American or English bloods would starve; is fleet and sure-footed as the mule, while his powers of endurance in the harness or under the saddle are unequaled. He is small of stature, but as symmetrical as the Arabian; wild by nature, and often vicious, but always spirited, and, with proper training and kind treatment, frequently exhibits all the affectionate sensibilities of the best breeds. It is no uncommon feat for him to carry a good rider 100 miles in a day, and it is claimed that many of them can go much further in that time. We have seen specimens that, at the age of sixteen years, were as gay and fiery as the best blooded five-year olds, and that would kill the most enduring of them on a short or long journey. As saddle horses they are preferred by all who know them best, as they are also for all light work. It has always seemed to us passing strange that no attempt has ever yet been made in California to preserve the admirable qualities of this ancient stock of horses in their purity. To permit them to ignobly perish, as now seems likely, would be as singular as unfortunate."

The Liberty-Street Explosion—Inquest on Fireman Burke.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday in the case of Edward Burke, the fireman of Engine Company No. 4, who died from injuries received on the 22d ult., in the explosion of chemicals at the laboratory of Geo. A. Erkenbach, at No. 12 Liberty-street. A number of witnesses were examined, but the testimony was similar to that which was given before Fire Marshal McSpedon, and which has been already published. It was shown that the explosion was caused by the contents of a carboy of nitrous ether leaking through the dilapidated flooring into the restaurant below, where it ignited by the vapor coming in contact with the gas-light. The jury censured Mr. A. M. Lyon, the owner of the building, for not making the necessary repairs to the floor, after having been repeatedly requested to do so.

Fire in West Twenty-Seventh-Street.

At 1:40 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the distillery and dwelling of Jos. McConnell, No. 226 West Twenty-seventh-street, and the flames spread so rapidly that Mrs. McConnell, the wife of the occupant, leaped out of a second-story window to the ground and was seriously injured. The damage to the stock and furniture is estimated at $2,000; insured for $2,250 in the Star Company. The fire extended to the apartments of Michael Nicholas, on the upper floor. Damage to the furniture, $1,000. The building is owned by Wm. Meyers, and is damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

AMONG THE LOWLY.

Visit to the Poor Children of the First Ward.

Joyous Reception of the News of the Coming Excursions—Misery and Foul Air—The Little Coffin—Tenements.

A recent visit to the parents of children living in the Sixth Ward resulted in so favorable a manner as to induce a visit to the same class of persons living in the First Ward. In company with Officer Connors of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, a TIMES reporter visited quite a large number of families yesterday in the tenements of Washington-street. The first visits were made with some distrust of the favorable results; but when the children began to thoroughly understand the object of the call, they rushed around with the tidings that all the children were to "go on a picnic." In the first house visited there were at least sixteen families, some of them containing as many as seven children. After fully explaining that the object was to provide the children with pleasure, free of expense to the parents, several of the women promised that they would send their little ones if they knew of any of their neighbors doing the same. Leaving this house the children pressed forward to the next tenement, and while the object of the visit was being repeated, their glib prattling soon revealed the project to the other children, and proved quite powerful in enlightening the older persons. Some of the women suggested the bath, and said they would prefer taking, or sending the little ones daily to that rather than part with them for one day to take a trip to the country. Others said they had no time, and indeed the evidence of their telling the truth was visible in huge bundles of soiled or damp clothing that they had brought home to wash. Two or three were rudely independent, saying they could send their "childer" to the country themselves if they wished to have them go; while two timid, over-worked women, with seven children each, feared a repetition of some of the disasters their imagination had magnified to an unlimited extent. Leaving these premises the reporter went to some others where the prospect of having the children enjoy a trip to the country was hailed with delight. One anxious mother declaring she would spread the news far and wide that some kind gentlemen and ladies would aid them in giving their little ones a breath of air outside the heated tenement walls. Further on the objections grew less frequent, and suspicion less apparent, until in the end a goodly number of tired mothers and sickly-looking little ones began to rejoice in the prospect of a pleasure trip, and inquiries grew thick and fast of when, where, and how they could all have the benefit of the proposed treat. In one apartment foul air, the late intense heat and want had done their work, and the result was lying in a little coffin, covered with a white sheet. The neighbors sat around in sad sympathy with the sorrowful mother, whose only regret was that she could not have had her "dead pet" go to the country long ago, and perhaps have saved its life. She hailed with delight the prospect of giving her remaining two little ones the unwonted pleasure denied the dead, but spoke in a subdued tone, not in reverence of death, but in fear of the brutal husband and father, who sat at the foot of the little coffin, adding fuel to the fires of intoxication that already burnt fiercely in every vein. Although many of the tenements visited yesterday bore evidence of an attempt at cleanliness not exhibited in those of the Sixth Ward, the air was stifling, and the heat almost beyond endurance. Many of the women, as well as the children, were as nearly nude as decency would permit, their faces, necks and arms covered with the prickly heat to such an extent that an ordinary observer might have judged them to be suffering from some horrible eruption. After calling on the inmates of the tenements between Liberty and Morris streets, our representative returned through Washington-street to find that the object of the visit had become the topic of general discussion, and had also begun to gain upon the confidence of the people, many of the children crying as they passed "My mother says I can go on the excursion if Susie or Johnnie Brown goes."

Water facilities in these buildings are on a par with the same class of houses in other parts of the City. One house had water on the different floors; all the others were supplied from hydrants in the basements or adjoining yards. The average size of the apartments occupied by each family is about eighteen by ten feet, with one and in some cases two windows opening to the outer air from the larger room, and occasionally a small window opening into the hall to afford ventilation to the dark hole where the beds are piled one upon the other, to be thrown upon the floor for the use of the sweltering tenants. On the "top floors,"—for these lofty-minded citizens scorn the idea of living in an attic—the old-fashioned roofs slope down to within a foot or two of the floor, and breathing is attended with such a sense of suffocation that one escapes as speedily as possible from the heated atmosphere only to meet a throng of half-clad children, whose appearance indicates a total ignorance of soap and water, but speaks more potently than words for the establishment of public baths. Could these much-desired boons be established in the First Ward with proper supervision, the physical aspect of that quarter would soon present visible signs of improvement, while the death-rate would decrease proportionately. Men, women and children would all avail themselves of the beneficent influence of so invigorating bath, and with the advent of cleanliness of person, might also accrue tidiness of apartments, the consequent comfort of fathers who now spend much of their time away from the family, and the entire result be one of happiness, to which many of the poor are now total strangers.

DR. PRIESTLEY READMITTED.

A Vote of 14 to 9 in His Favor at a Special Meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery—An Appeal Taken.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, July 1.

The principal theme of conversation yesterday in Presbyterian circles was the decision in the case of James Prestley, who recently made application to be reinstated in his church membership. The matter came up at a meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery last week, and yesterday was specially set apart for its consideration. At the appointed hour there was an average attendance of the members of the Presbytery, and visitors—the session being free to all—in the Hebron Presbyterian Church, a short distance beyond Wilkinsburg. Rev. S. B. Reed acted as Moderator, and after the usual devotional exercises and several minor matters of business had been attended to, the special subject before the Presbytery was called up. The petition of Dr. Prestley as published in the *Gazette* was read, after which speeches in support of it were made by Rev. Messrs. Ormond and Hutchinson, who contended that Dr. Prestley having confessed his errors, had done all that human or Divine law required. They were followed by the petitioner, Dr. Prestley, who made a very earnest and affecting address, which created considerable sympathy, and in a large measure helped his cause. He dwelt at some length upon the causes which had led to his excommunication from the Church, (our readers are familiar with the history,) and expressed his sorrow therefor and his great desire and anxiety to be restored to communion. Rev. Dr. W. J. Reid and Rev. Dr. John G. Brown addressed the Presbytery in opposition to granting the prayer, on the ground that as the excommunicated brother had been convicted and expelled upon specific charges, that his confession should not be—as it was—general in its character, but should be equally specific, to indicate his sincere and hearty repentance. The fact of his divorce from his first wife and marriage to a second was also incidentally referred to, and the argument urged that the divorce had not been in accordance with the requirements of the church laws, and consequently the second marriage was not legal. These points on both sides were discussed at considerable length, but it was noticeable that there was an absence of that acrimonious spirit, which too often is displayed in such matters. This fact had a marked effect in allaying the excitement among the visitors and all interested in the case.

The discussion closed shortly before 3 o'clock, Presbytery having been in session three hours, when a vote was taken on a motion to grant the petitioner's prayer and admit him into church fellowship. The result was fourteen in favor and nine against, a result which was hailed with delight by the friends of Dr. Priestley, who were not long in warmly congratulating him.

When the result was announced, Rev. Mr. Reid gave notice that the case would be appealed to Synod, and filed the preliminary papers, which were signed by himself and Rev. Messrs. S. B. Reed and John G. Brown. Synod will meet next Fall, when the case in all probability will be finally settled.

Set Free to Steal.

William Landis, a noted Eighteenth Ward desperado, was held for trial on a charge of highway robbery, by Justice Scott, at Essex Market, on the 9th of June last. The bail in the case was fixed at $5,000. On Monday last some person went to the District-Attorney's office and bailed him out. On the night of the 3d of July Landis met Mr. Thomas Biggin, of No. 530 East Thirty-first-street, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, and striking him a terrible blow in the face, robbed him of all the money he had about him. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d of July, Samuel Miller, a Spaniard, living in Bayard-street, was in a [illegible] at the corner of First-avenue and Nineteenth-street, where Landis, William Gufman, of East Nineteenth-street, and one Thomas Feeney were. They robbed him of $[illegible] in gold. Landis and Gufman were arrested, and on being arraigned before Justice Scott yesterday, were committed for trial without bail.

SUNDAY PROCESSIONS.

Trial of Six Police Captains for Allowing Music—The Evidence and Defence—"Don't Do It Again."

Six Police Captains were yesterday placed on trial before Commissioners Manierre and Bosworth, on the charge of allowing processions, accompanied by music, to pass through their precincts on Sunday, June 23, in violation of the State Law and the General Orders, No. 26, of the Police Department. The Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist was to be dedicated on that day, and a few days before, Valentine Fink, the Grand Marshal, made an application to the Board of Police, through the Clerk to the Superintendent, for the necessary permits. The Marshal said that he told the Clerk about the music, but the application, which had been filled upon a blank, said nothing about music; therefore the procession was allowed to march, but no permission for music was granted. The procession marched on the day indicated, and in six precincts, namely, the Eighth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second, music was played but was finally stopped by Capt. Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Complaints having been made of the alleged latitude of the police on this particular occasion, Superintendent Kelso, by orders from the Commissioners, preferred charges against Capts. McCullogh, Murphy, Byrnes, Walsh, Killalea and Caffrey, and they were yesterday brought up for trial.

Capt. McCullogh, of the Eighth, was first placed on the stand, although the complaint was a general one against all the Captains.

Superintendent Kelso testified that he had sent out a general alarm notifying the Captains that the church societies had received the necessary permission to parade, but that they would not be allowed to use music in the procession. The escort was to be furnished from the Twenty-ninth Precinct. He had been informed that the order with regard to the music had not been complied with.

Officer Bradley, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that the music was not played until the procession passed him on his post; the line had been formed on South Fifth-avenue, and went through Canal-street to Thompson-street; they had a band with them, but did not play as they passed him; when he heard the music he tried to overtake them, but could not; he had received orders from the Captain to arrest any band playing music on a Sunday, and report the facts; he was in Grand-street when they began to play, and the procession was half a block away; witness did not think it necessary to prevent the music after the procession had left his precinct; had made no report to the Captain.

Capt. McCullogh, in defense, said he had been up all night, and laid down about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning; as the procession moved early, he knew nothing whatever about the music being played until spoken to on the following day by Inspector Dilks and Superintendent Kelso.

Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was next placed on the stand.

Officers Barry and Carpenter, of that precinct, testified that they saw the procession and heard the music. Officer Carpenter said he heard the music faintly and followed the sounds, but when he had got to the end of his post the procession was out of sight, and he consequently made no report.

Capt. Byrnes said he had retired to rest at four o'clock in the morning, and knew nothing of the music until spoken to about it at Police Head-quarters.

Capt. Murphy, of the Eleventh, was next charged.

Nicholas Hester, of No. 190 Fifth-street, testified that he was one of the members of the society that formed in Pitt-street, between Stanton and Houston streets; he saw the society form into line, but heard no music.

Philip Loesch, the leader of the band, was called, but did not answer to his name.

Capt. Murphy said when he left the Station at ten o'clock in the morning he instructed Sergt. Miller to send two men out to prevent the band playing. He knew nothing of the music having been played until three or four days after.

Sergt. Miller deposed that he was instructed by the Captain, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to send out men to prevent the playing of music on Second-street, Avenues B and C.

Capt. Murphy closely cross-examined this witness, when he admitted that he was temporarily in charge of the desk at ten o'clock in the morning, and might have received the order, which was issued in consequence of persons from a church in Second-street complaining of the noise.

Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, next took the stand.

Rev. F. F. Hagen deposed that he was sitting in his room at No. 63 Second-street, and heard music at a distance; this was about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, June 23; the music ceased before the procession reached his house; in the procession were banners with pictures of saints, &c.

Capt. Walsh said he had read the General Order prohibiting music on a Sunday except for bona fide military funerals, such music to cease on reaching the ferry, and not to be played while returning. He had heard nothing of the music in question until about four days after, when informed by the Superintendent.

Mr. Manierre said he had been informed that an Odd-fellow procession had passed through Capt. Walsh's precinct without permission; but Capt. Walsh replied that he had inquired of his men about the report, and not one on the post knew anything about it.

Capt. Killalea, of the Twenty-second, was next called.

William Higgs, a citizen, merely deposed that he heard the roll of a drum, but did not see the procession.

Captain Killalea said he was out patrolling until half-past four o'clock on Sunday morning, and then went home to bed. A telegram was received from the Superintendent, but it simply stated that permission was given to societies to join in the procession to the church in Thirtieth-street, near Seventh-avenue.

Captain Caffrey, of the Twentieth, in whose precinct the ceremonies of the dedication took place, was then placed on the stand.

Valentine Fink, the Grand Marshal of the procession, was called as the principal witness. He said he had informed the authorities at Police Head-quarters of the intention to form a procession with banners and music, having previously conversed with Capt. Caffrey, who received him kindly, and advised him as to the course he should pursue to secure the proper permits; he saw the Superintendent's Clerk, and after telling him what was in the programme to be done, was asked what the men would do when dismissed; witness answered that they would most assuredly go home with their music and banners, but that some would doubtless be dismissed at the church; did not see the Superintendent in person; did not speak of music to Capt. Caffrey, nor he to him; the music was stopped by the Police on Seventh-avenue; he felt very sorry, as the German societies had bands, but he did his best to stop the music; had he been informed that music would not have been allowed, about $2,000 might have been saved.

Mr. Manierre said one of the society men had been to Mr. Barr to obtain permission for the playing of music, but was told that music would not be allowed.

Mr. Fink said Capt. Burden stopped the music, but when he saw Capt. Caffrey in the church he also informed witness that playing music was contrary to law; Capt. Caffrey also told the band-masters not to play, and some of them felt very sore about it.

Capt. Burden said he stopped the music on the Seventh-avenue at about ten o'clock in the morning; witness went to the leaders of the band and told them to stop or he would arrest them; they stopped at once, but when he got out of sight they began again; after warning the band-masters that he would arrest them if he heard any more music, he next found the Grand Marshal, Mr. Fink, and told him that, although they had permission to walk, the bands had no right to play; witness then read the law to Mr. Fink, and he assisted in stopping the music.

Capt. Caffrey said he had been delegated to to take charge of the church, and from ten minutes past nine o'clock he had as much as he could do to keep the front door and vestibule clear; he knew nothing of the music until Capt. Burden told him, and then he assisted to put a stop to it. Witness told Fink to assemble the band-masters, and the law was read to them. To prevent a repetition of the offense he detailed three roundsmen and seventeen patrolmen to follow the procession and arrest the band-masters if they persisted in playing.

Capt. Burden said it was very difficult to prevent the playing of music in these processions. The Journeymen Horseshoers desired on a Sunday recently to bury one of their number, and insisted upon playing music. They had almost to be forcibly prevented from breaking the law.

Mr. Manierre hoped that orders had been given by the Captains to all their men, so as to prevent a recurrence of the charge, as it might be very awkward if any of the same Captains should be again brought up. He would advise them to be careful and "not do it again."

Board of Police—Street-Cleaning Matters.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that all members of the force detailed to special duty in the several Precincts be remanded to post duty on and after the 8th inst., except such as have been detailed by resolution of the Board; and all future detailments to special duty are to be made by resolution of the Board, on the recommendation of Captains, indorsed by the Superintendent.

The Superintendent of Street-cleaning was directed to cause the rolls of street-sweepers and cartmen to be called at 6¾ A. M. each working day, at the several station-houses, and the Superintendent of Police was directed to instruct the Captains of the several Precincts to allow the same to be done, the officer in charge of the station-house to note the time of roll-call and the number of sweepers, ash and dirt-cartmen who answer to their names, and telegraph the result to the Superintendent of Police at the central office immediately thereafter.

OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With more than average attractions as a place of Summer resort, the pleasant little village on the Hudson known as Garrison's has suffered somewhat from the same cause which for years back has robbed Narragansett Pier of its fair share of public notice. West Point, like Newport, overshadows and oppresses any lesser rival. The inexhaustible charm of the cadets, the exciting joys of guard-mounting, the glories of evening parade, not to speak of the crowning delights of the hops, or the more seductive pleasures of Flirtation-walk, are too much for the modest little place nestling shyly into the hill-side across the river, as if at once envious and abashed in presence of all this military magnificence. Yet for people of that sober age or habit to which even cadets seem no more than ordinary mortals, Garrison's is probably the pleasanter abode of the two. It is certainly quieter and more secluded, more free from that constant bustle and tumult and change to which a popular watering-place is always subject, and which are not in themselves conducive to rest. Across the river the drum taps and the bugle notes come softened by distance, and that indescribable touch of mellowness which noise of every sort, musical or other, seems to gain from passage over water. Even the booming of the artillery practice wins a certain flavor of melody from the transit, and falls not unpleasantly on Garrisonian ears.

As for any natural advantages that West Point may have, Garrison's offers at least their equals. Its mountain drives are to the full as picturesque, its views riverward or landward no less lovely. And one picture it can boast, not the least charming of all, which West Point cannot parallel. What is the view of the Military Academy itself? Seen close at hand, the buildings wherein the youthful flower of the nation is laboriously cultivated into possible Grants or Shermans do not strike even a sanguine patriotism as positive models of architectural beauty. But seen across the river, the pile takes on no little of the symmetry and enchantment of distance. An air of scholastic and venerable antiquity settles then upon the gray domes and pinnacles rising softly and harmoniously above the vivid foliage, while a not unpleasing contrast is furnished by the white tents gleaming in the foreground. It is Minerva, not contending for the prize of beauty on Mount Ida, but Minerva armed *cap-à-pie* for battle. This pretty picture, framed in a setting of purple hills and shining river, and touched to new beauty by the golden largesse of sunset or the transfiguring pencil of the moonlight, is one not easily excelled or soon forgotten. But indeed the views in every direction are superb. The Hudson is here at its very best, and every turn in the road brings a new and lovelier vista. And the inland scenery is in a high degree picturesque and romantic. Yesterday I came upon a little nook that seemed to have been dropped suddenly out of an English landscape. A shallow brook chattered noisily away under a rustic bridge to the shelter of a neighboring copse. One or two mild-eyed cows browsed thoughtfully on its margin, and over all brooded the soft dreamy beauty and infinite repose of the June sky. The contrast with the incessant clamor and strife of the city was almost startling. But it was a cheery and a pleasant shock, and one that city men would be the better for oftener taking.

With all these scenic attractions, which I have only faintly indicated, and the additional advantage of a pure mountain atmosphere, it is strange that Garrison's is not better known, or, I might say, using the word in its good sense, more notorious. Popular indeed it is, in a certain way, since at least the principal hotel is full throughout the season. Now this is indeed a deserved tribute to merit not often found in a watering-place, civility, prompt attendance, moderate charges and a table equal to the average of the best of such places. If the proprietors could only once rid themselves of the delusion of French entrées and made dishes, and give instead what most city people want on going to the country, good joints plainly cooked, they would have almost a model hotel. This, however, in the present stage of watering-place civilization, is asking perhaps too much. But without depending on the hotel population, Garrison's has a charming society of its own. Many city families have here their country-seats; others reside here throughout the year. Of the latter is Secretary FISH, and Miss KELLOGG, it is said, will settle here upon her return from Europe. So favored of diplomacy and music, the little village will soon begin to perk itself and hold its head as high as its neighbors. And then, perhaps, much of its charm will be gone. Your readers should make haste to see it now, the more as they can run up in an hour and a half by the Hudson River cars, or in three hours by the *Mary Powell*, after a sail whose familiar delights I need not dwell on.

GARRISON'S, Monday, July 1, 1872. CADOC.

THE ILLINOIS DICKER.

Another View of the Mongrel Convention—What a Traveler Saw and Heard.

The fraud attempted to be committed in the reports of the late "Liberal" and Democratic Conventions at Springfield, Ill., which represented them to be large, enthusiastic, and harmonious gatherings, has been already exposed in our columns. As additional evidence to the same effect we append a letter received from a gentleman traveling upon private business, who happened to be in Springfield at the time. He says:

This was the third political Convention I had run across since I left New-York. If numbers and noise make a gathering important this was certainly an important one, for never before did I witness such a bedlamite assembly. In regard to the *personnel* of the Convention candor compels me to record the fact that, of the two sets of delegates, the Democratic were decidedly the more respectable as far as appearances would indicate. Those calling themselves Reform Republicans were simply a set of disappointed office-seekers, whose "lean and hungry looks," were it not for a feeling of loathing and contempt, would certainly be well calculated to impress one with pity for their deplorable appearance; and if HORACE could only have seen those two sets of delegates, and witnessed the dickerings and barterings that were attempted between them, I think he would be inclined to recall some of the hard things which he has written about Democrats, and be compelled to acknowledge that the meanest of all politicians is the disappointed Republican. I verily believe that the smallest office in the gift of President GRANT would transform the noisiest of these Reformers into a zealous supporter of his Administration, although now no language is too vile and no epithet sufficiently caustic for them to apply to him in their impotent rage.

At the supper table I entered into conversation with a tolerably decent-looking Democrat, a country lawyer, wearing a swallow-tail coat and yellow jean pants. The weather being warm, he dispensed with both vest and shirt-collar. In reply to my question if he thought they would send Greeley delegates to Baltimore he said; "D——n GREELEY. Of course we'll have to. We can't help ourselves. It's part of the understanding with the other side, and we'll stand by the contract anyhow."

I shall say nothing of the much-to-be-pitied individuals who have been chosen to bear the banners of the Democracy and Reform Republicans to an inglorious defeat in November, except to note the current boast of the delegates, that by a splendid piece of statesmanship they arranged the thing so that one of the nominees is good for the soldiers' vote, one for the Irish vote, and one for Hans and lager-beer. At one time, the liquor or no liquor question promised to split the Convention into pieces, but the thing was managed in the usual way, and they all went indulging in liquor to their heart's content, and trying to persuade themselves that the loaves and fishes will be theirs in November. E. C. S.

Alleged Incendiary Fire—Arrest of the Proprietor of the Store.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the tailor-shop of Louis Mendelson, at No. 115 West Forty-sixth-street, causing $1,000 damage to stock, &c.; insured for $1,500 in the Greenwich Company. The building is owned by Mrs. Schwab, and is damaged to the extent of $300. Mendelson was arrested by Sergt. Combes of the Twenty-second Precinct, on suspicion of having set fire to the place, and he was subsequently arraigned before Fire Marshal McSpedon. He refused to make any statement in the absence of his counsel. Several witnesses were examined. Sergt. Combes, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and Peter O'Rourke, a night watchman at some stables in the vicinity, made depositions against Mendelson. O'Rourke testified that he saw Mendelson in the act of firing the place. The accused was remanded to the Station-house, and will be arraigned at Court today.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

An Insane Mother Kills Her Daughter.

Full Particulars of the Case—Peculiar Hallucinations of the Mother—Poverty of the Family Owing to the Strikes.

A terrible tragedy was enacted yesterday morning, in the apartments of Chas. Elliott, on the third floor of the tenement-house, No. 128 Stanton-street. The family of the Elliotts consisted of the husband, mentioned above, his wife, Margaret, aged forty-five, and their daughter, Mary Jane, aged seventeen. Elliott is a machinist, but has had no employment for nearly two months, having "struck" at the inauguration of the eight-hour movement, and the family were in consequence reduced to almost abject poverty. Their misery was heightened by Elliott's becoming addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor, and for the last three weeks he has been on a continual spree. Under this weight of misery, Mrs. Elliott's mind gave way, and she became subject to frequent fits of insanity. She was troubled with hallucinations of various kinds, one of which was that several ruffians were continually following her daughter to kill her. Although the derangement of her mind was plainly to be discerned, yet, she was not at all violent, and her husband and daughter appeared to have no fears that she would become so.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning Elliott went out, leaving his wife and daughter at home together. Soon after Mrs. Elliott sent the girl out to get some milk, but called her back and locked the front door. The girl then perceived that her mother was in one of her paroxysms, but did not become alarmed, and, when invited by her mother to enter the bed-room, she did so unhesitatingly. The mother—so the unfortunate woman herself says—then warned the girl against the enemies who were pursuing her, and said she had been so harassed by these persons that she had determined to kill her daughter herself. She then seized the girl by the throat, threw her on the bed, and fastening her hands about the neck of her unfortunate offspring, choked her until life was extinct. The girl begged and implored to be released, but the maniac mother was inexorable, and despite the entreaties and struggles of the daughter pressed her hands about the poor girl's neck until she had ceased to breathe. The insane mother then laid out the body of her daughter, and setting down by the bed-side, calmly waited the return of her husband. When he came home he found the door locked, and in reply to his rap his wife opened the door, and calmly informed him that the girl was dead. She led him to the bed-side and showed him the dead body of his daughter. Elliott notified the Police and his wife was arrested and locked up.

Coroner Herrman repaired to the house to make an investigation. He took the statement of Elliott, which differs in no material point from the facts as given above.

The further investigation in the case has been postponed. Mrs. Elliott is still locked up. She is quiet and talks calmly about the killing, and does not appear to realize her dreadful position.

The Long Island City Wife Murder—The Prisoner is Committed by the Coroner.

Yesterday Coroner Watts, of Long Island City, held an inquest on the body of Mary Kerrigan, wife of John Kerrigan, of Maspeth, who was supposed to have been murdered by her husband, as reported in yesterday's TIMES.

Mrs. Sarah Evers was the first witness. She saw Kerrigan go on his own stoop, take his wife by the hair, and drag her about 150 yards into a grass-field. He then jumped on her body several times, and struck her in the face. Mrs. Louisa Smith corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Evers. Margaret Coleman saw him strike his wife, and drag her by the hair; Mrs. Kerrigan was within two months of being confined; she was about thirty-three years of age; Kerrigan is thirty-five; they were married eight years ago, while servants in the family of William Furman, of Maspeth. Kerrigan denies that he beat her; he says he left her sitting on the stoop of the house, which is a two-story flat roof structure, when he went to the village.

Dr. Gayler made an examination of the body, which was in a terrible state. He believed death to have resulted from the wounds in the stomach, caused by Kerrigan's jumping on her.

Coroner Watts committed Kerrigan to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the Sheriff took him to the County Jail. A great many persons attended the inquest, and were open in their threats of lynching Kerrigan.

Homicide in Brooklyn.

On the evening of the Fourth, Daniel Desmond, aged 17 years, residing at No. 271 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, was assaulted by some persons on State-street, and has since died from the effects of the injuries then received. Michael Smith has been arrested as one of the parties who assaulted the deceased.

A Man Clubbed by a Policeman.

On Thursday afternoon Officer McKierney, of the Twenty-first Precinct, saw a number of men fighting in East Thirty-second-street, and went to arrest one of them named O'Connor. The latter's brother interfered, and the officer attacked him with his club, and beat him in such a manner that he had to be carried to the Station-house on a stretcher. He was left lying in the officers' room until yesterday afternoon, when he was taken to the Yorkville Police Court and was discharged. He was still scarcely able to speak, and his brain seemed to have been affected by the beating. It is very doubtful if he lives.

Arrest for Embezzlement.

Joseph N. Fagnan, a book-keeper was yesday committed for examination by Justice Cox, on complaint of his employer, Mr. Knox, who charges him with having embezzled $2,573 69 of the funds intrusted to his care. Mr. Fagnan says that the matter had all been settled by his turning over to Mr. Knox, in April last, a house and lot valued at $2,500, and that Mr. Knox took possession of the house on the 1st of May, and gave him an instrument of writing releasing him altogether from any further responsibility in the case.

The Employers' Central Executive Committee.

The Employers' Central Executive Committee still meet at the Hoffman House, Broadway. Among the letters received by the Committee yesterday was one from Mr. C. B. Bouton, Secretary of the Union Foundry Works, Chicago, sending the congratulations of the firm to the Employers' Association here for their resistance to trades-unions. Their firm, Mr. Bouton says, has been fighting the Molders' Union in Chicago since Feb. 6, 1871. They have replaced all the men who struck with new ones, and are now an independent shop. They feel, he says, that in thorough and complete organization lies the strength of employers.

Insanity of an Army Officer.

From the Baltimore American, July 4.

Gen. C. O. Loomis, of the United States Army, passed through this city yesterday en route for Washington, where he will be placed in an asylum, his reason having become dethroned. Gen. Loomis was at one time Chief-of-Staff of Gen. Sherman and Commander of Artillery. At the battle of Stone Run he was wounded in the head with a minnie-ball, but recovered in a short time, the wound apparently healing. A few weeks since, however, it reopened, and in a few days thereafter his mind became impaired, and today his physicians declare him hopelessly insane.

The Rice Crop—Disappearance of the Caterpillar.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, July 2.

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from an extensive tour among the various plantations on the Savannah, Ogeechee, Altamaha and Satilla Rivers, that the caterpillars, which recently created such fearful apprehensions for the coming rice crop, have entirely disappeared. While some damage has been done, it is not quite so extensive as was at first supposed.

Singular Restoration of Speech.

From the Cumberland (Md.) News.

About five years ago Miss Eliza Hite, now about twenty-three years of age, residing on Bedford-street, in this city, lost the power of speech entirely, from the effects of a cold, and has not, up to Sunday last, uttered a word since. The skill of the best medical advisers of this city and Baltimore was obtained by her distressed parents, but all in vain, and all hope of restoration was given up. Sunday morning she was returning from church, and was thinking of a particular tune sung by the choir at the services, when she found herself unconsciously humming it. She was greatly astonished to hear sounds issuing from her lips, but proceeded to make other experiments, and found that she could speak.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 5.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, July 5—P. M.

We compile from the Official First of July Schedule of the Public Debt of the United States the following classification of the Funded Stocks, Principal of which is redeemable in Gold, and the Interest also payable in Gold:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, JULY 1.

[illegible]

Business was resumed in Wall-street at noon, today, after the Holiday of the Fourth. The Gold Room opened at 113¾ ₩ cent., and most of the transactions of the day were at this figure. An export of $1,500,000, reported as probable by the various steamers sailing to-morrow, (Saturday,) imparted firmness to the market. Some of the Bankers also put up their rate of Exchange to 110 ₩ cent. for 60 days, London, but when the actual cash sales of first class Bills came to be canvassed, it was found that drawers who had business to close out for Saturday's mail, accepted 109¾ @109⅞ ₩ cent., and in some instances as cheap as 109⅝ ₩ cent., net. In the Money market the Brokers were readily at cheap rates, 4@5 ₩ cent. on call loan. A number of the Banks were in the Wall-street market at 5 ₩ cent. The Commission Brokers who are carrying over Stocks for their dealers, paid only 3@4 ₩ cent. for money by lending the use of their Stocks.

The Holiday rest appeared to have improved the demand for the Railroad and other Stocks at the Exchange Board. There was a strong demand for many of the New-York and Western Roads at gradually advancing prices, as compared with the earlier days of the week, and the same feeling extended to Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. During the recent dullness the tendency at the Exchange was to increase the *short* interest in Stocks, and today, when the prices began to harden, it was developed that such Stocks as Lake Shore, North-west, Rock Island, &c., were scarce for Cash delivery. No effort is made by the buyers, however, who are speculating upon the chances of a further Summer rise, to make deliveries at all difficult, and the only advantage they avail of is to have their Stocks carried over at nominal rates of interest. The transfers of the Lake Shore close to-morrow for the first of August Dividend of 4 ₩ cent., and the friends of the Stock hope to make this Dividend clear in the market price of the Stock Ex Dividend before the first of August. The June traffic of the Road shows a gain of over $200,000 on the same month last year. There was a rise of 2 ₩ cent. on Erie Stock, as compared with Wednesday, chiefly on the London telegrams, which show advancing prices in that market.

In the Public Funds and in State and Railway Bonds the feeling was generally firm today. The old Western Railway Mortgages and some of the new undertakings are in demand for the reinvestment of July Dividends, while the Pacific Mortgages (Centrals and Unions) are in request for both home investment and for transmission to Europe. Of the 8 ₩ cent. (Currency) Real Estate Mortgage Bonds of the Missouri Pacific Road—the Mortgage being for $800,000 on St. Louis City property belonging to the Road and otherwise unincumbered—Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Co. have sold over $400,000 at 101 ₩ cent. Of the St. Paul and Milwaukee 7 ₩ cent. Gold Mortgage, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. have sold this week about $500,000 at 90 ₩ cent.

At the close of the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock this Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with 2 o'clock Wednesday, when the Exchange was closed for the Holiday:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 5.

	Wednesday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113⅝	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅝	116
U.S.5-20s,'67,Jan.and July,xd.	115¼	115⅛
American Gold	113⅝	113¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98
Chicago and Rock Island	111	111⅝
North-west Common	73⅞	74
Pacific Mail	74⅞	75¼
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	78
St. Paul Common	53⅞	54

Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	75¼	75⅛
Erie	54⅞	57¼
Union Pacific	37¼	38⅛
Lake Shore	97	97⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅞	35⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	41⅞	42

The market for the Public Funds closed very strong. Gold quiet at 113⅝@113¾ ₩ cent. Exchange weak. The general market in the Hall of the Exchange at the close at 4 o'clock was strong.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Pacific	180
Merchants'	118	Hanover	100
America	155	Metropolitan	133
City	225	People's	145
Phenix	100	East River	115
Fulton	155	Market	125
Merchants' Ex.	94	St. Nicholas	118
State of New-York	110	Commonwealth	82
Commerce	118¼	Park	164
Ocean	10	Man. & Merch.	100
Mercantile	126	Fourth National	110
American Ex.	114½	Ninth National	100

The decrease of about half a million Sterling in the Bullion of the Bank of England, noticed in the London telegrams today, is owing to the payment of the First of July Interest on the British Funds. All Dividends below £5 or involving the fractional part of £5 are paid in Coin, the smallest denomination of Bank of England Notes being £5.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 19th of June, 1872, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,994,050, being an increase of £120,765, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £23,580,808, showing an increase of £759,283 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

[illegible]

The following are the leading items in the return of the Bank of France:

[illegible]

Since the July Dividends, the Bankers of the Chesapeake and Ohio 6 ₩ cent. Gold Mortgage, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, report a very liberal demand for the Bonds; and they say to us that it "now seems probable that the remainder of the loan will be taken before the completion of the Road in October."

The earnings of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company for June, 1872, were $94,521 90; 1871, $86,589 82; increase, $7,062 08.

The trains were not running for six or seven days, owing to the bridges being washed away by a flood.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, says the *Journal of Commerce*, is one of our valued exchanges, and its money article in particular is always well written, and is received in all parts of the world as very high authority. One secret of the value and consistency of this department of the *Ledger* is fully explained in the annexed paragraph, which we extract from a recent issue:

"This day, thirty-two years ago, the *Ledger* contained its first article under the head of 'The Money Market.' The same heading has been continued daily in each successive issue of the paper since, and the hand that penned that article furnishes this, and has steadily, and without intermission of a single day on which the paper was printed, furnished the matter under that particular heading."

The trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest for the past six months be paid depositors on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of *Six ₩ cent.* per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of *Five ₩ cent.* per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 15th inst.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,519,238; amount marketed, $1,018,635.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

JULY INVESTMENTS.

The large sales of Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds show their popularity with investors, and we recommend them to the public because of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, both as a first-class railroad security and a real estate mortgage on lands worth twice the amount of the proposed loan.

The Bonds have thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest, in gold—exempt from United States tax to the holder; are a first and only mortgage on the Road and its earnings, and upon 50,000,000 acres of land—mainly agricultural, timbered and mineral.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000 Coupon and Registered, and are sold at par and interest in currency.

The semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds is paid with GOLD CHECKS, sent to the post-office address of the holder.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person, or by mail to
W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

This road is entirely completed and is full operation between the Missouri River and Lincoln, the capital of the State of Nebraska, and is earning more than all its expenses, including interest on its bonds, while its traffic is constantly and rapidly increasing. The line has been built wholly by stock subscriptions, and among its stockholders are some of the most successful railway supporters and financiers in the country. The cost of the road, with its Franchises, Real Estate, Equipments, Telegraph Lines, &c., has been $42,333 per mile, while the mortgage on it is but $13,333, making the Company's securities safe beyond contingency.

The Midland Pacific will connect with the Union Pacific on the west, and on the east with direct lines to the Atlantic Coast and all intermediate centres. Its location is therefore a most important and commanding one, it being the central link of a new trunk route, shortening the distance to the Pacific by 141 miles. As a local enterprise, the Midland Pacific is invaluable. It traverses a fertile tract of country, one of the finest agricultural sections in the Union, and is the main feeder of a rapidly-increasing population. We have examined personally this entire enterprise, and recognize its importance and value, and confidently recommend its Bonds to investors.

During the past few years we have negotiated a large number of railway loans, and there is not one of those roads whose property does not exceed in value, by 100 per cent. the amount of its first mortgage bonds. Present price of Midland Pacifics, 90 and accrued interest. Bonds may be registered without charge, and all marketable securities taken in exchange at full rates.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD LOAN
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York, are receiving subscriptions for the unsold balance of the $2,000,000 of these Bonds at 90.

One half of the Loan ($400,000) in sterling Bonds have been sold for European account.

This is the only gold loan issued by the Company.

The Share Capital of the Company is $21,168,500.

The Net Earnings of the Road for several years past have averaged more than seven per cent. per annum upon both classes of Stock. For the last three years the net earnings have averaged $1,604,429 33 over expenses and interest upon its entire bonded debt.

The Company owns 1,151 miles of railroad, with a bonded debt, including this loan, averaging $19,227 per mile.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L P. LOCKWOOD,
No. 38 Wall-st.

☞ CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place,
Offer for sale Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Park Loan; Brooklyn City Six per Cent. Water Loan.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 5.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £477,000 during the past week.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. [illegible]

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. [illegible]

FRANKFORT, July 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 5.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,000,000f. during the past week.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened easy; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 47,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and 2,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 1,000,000 bales, of which 336,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 44,000 bales, including 26,000 American. Actual export, 4,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 235,000 bales, including 42,000 American. Breadstuffs—The market is heavy. Wheat, 12s. 6d. per cental for California White; 11s. 8d.@11s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 12s. 2d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, including 22,500 American. Flour, 27s. 6d. per bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 26s. 3d. ₩ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 9d. ₩ cwt.; Spirits Petroleum, 12d.@12½d. ₩ gallon.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 11d.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

5½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 5th inst., since the last report, have been 11,000 bales. Provisions—Cheese, 57s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 40s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, July 5.—Russian Tallow, 44s. ₩ cwt.; Refined Petroleum, 18¾d. ₩ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, £35 ₩ ton; Spirits Turpentine opened at 38s.@38s. 3d., and closed at 37s. ₩ cwt.; Calcutta Linseed, 64s. 6d.@65s.; fine Rosin, 16s. @17s. ₩ cwt.; Sperm Oil, £98@£97 ₩ ton.

HAVANA, July 4.—The Sugar market is quiet and steady; quotations are based on 10⅝@10⅞ reals ₩ arroba for No. 12, Dutch Standard.

Exchange—On United States 60 days' sight, in currency, [illegible] cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 5, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	46	Hides, No.	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs.	7	Hides, bales	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	49	Moss, bales	[illegible]
Copper, cakes	328	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	38	Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	3,687	Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Meal, bushels	1,050	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Meal, bags	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	86,016	Lard, tcs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	367,902	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	103,164	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	4,892	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Seed, bushels	145	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	1,210	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	95	Tobacco, pkgs.	[illegible]
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Grease, bales	[illegible]
Hops, bales	32	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	82	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	8,110	Wool, bales	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange Fine-street, have been as follows:

[illegible]

COTTON—There have been no dealings of moment reported today, the Cotton Exchange having been closed and business in private generally suspended, to remain so until Monday next. [illegible]

[illegible]

SUGARS—There has been a limited call for Raw, on the basis of previous quotations, with sales reported of 287 hhds. Refining Cuba, within the range of 9c.@9⅝c., for fair to good. Refined has been in good request, with Powdered quoted at 11¾c.@12⅛c.; Crushed at 12¼c.; Granulated at 12c.; A's at 11⅜c.; and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quite moderately dealt in at former figures. [illegible]

TOBACCO—Trade has been quite dull, with sales reported since our last of only 120 hhds. Kentucky [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been very quiet, with holders asking 91c., which price buyers were unwilling to pay.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, both on berth and charter, was in more demand, and rates were quoted firmer. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in moderate request at about previous figures. From other sources there was not much inquiry for accommodation, and quotations were somewhat irregular. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 5, 1872.

Although trade in Live Stock has been unusually small since last Monday forenoon, the condition of the market on this day was dull and prices were low. [illegible]

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,464 head of horned Cattle, 1,090 Sheep, 4,108 Hogs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fairly active but unsettled. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—Lake Imports—Flour 7,790 bbls.; [illegible]

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Flour quiet and weak; [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—Tobacco steady and unchanged; sales, 150 hhds. Flour dull and declining. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 24½c.; net receipts, 373 bales; gross, 373 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,764 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 20,927 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 787 bales; gross, 1,026 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,069 bales; coastwise, 2,075 bales; sales, 1,300 bales.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 80; No. 2 held at $1 40. Corn quiet; held at 47c.@48c. Oats irregular at 34c.@35c. for No. 1. Refined Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—There is a general stagnation in the Grain market. Sales of 1,000 bushels No. 1 Toledo Oats at 45c., and 1 car No. 1 Chicago at [illegible]

GALVESTON, July 5.—Cotton nominal; good Ordinary, 20½c.; net receipts, 4 bales; [illegible]

MEMPHIS, July 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 24½c.; net receipts, 109 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bartlett vs. Lindsey; judgment for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Gorman vs. Kernack et al.; order settled.

Thaule vs. Ritter, executor; motion granted with $10 costs in each case. See memorandum.

Krebeler vs. Ritter, executor; motion granted with $10 costs.

Celebration of Dominion Day in Canada.

From the Montreal Witness, July 2.

Yesterday, July 1, the fifth anniversary of Dominion Day was very generally observed in this city as a holiday, although a few persons, chiefly of the French-Canadian portion of the population, thought proper to keep their stores and offices open. Some excuse for this may be found, perhaps, in the occurrence of two festivals in the preceding week. Without attempting in this place to give even a sketch of the progress which we have made, as a nation, during the five years which have elapsed since the inauguration of the present régime, we may say that, on the whole, it has been exceedingly prosperous; and our position today is in many respects all that the most fervent well-wishers of Canada at home and abroad could desire. The present tone of the once anti-Confederate Press is sufficient proof of this.

The Pattison Habeas Corpus Case.

John N. Pattison, organist of Dr. Rice's Church, brings suit against his wife Adlaide, in Supreme Court-Chambers, to obtain the custody of his son, a boy of two years of age, at present with his mother, who is living separate from her husband, but not divorced. The parties to the suit were married on the 21st of October, 1869, and had two children, one of whom died a week ago, leaving only the boy, Joseph Nelson Pattison, the subject of the present controversy. Mrs. Pattison claims that she was unable to live with her husband in consequence of his ill treatment of her and his continual drunkenness. Case still on.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

AYTOUN. A Romance of American Life. By EMILY T. READ. 8vo. Paper cover. 40 cents.

This story attracted very considerable attention while appearing serially, and received most flattering criticisms from the Press generally.

STUDIES IN THE ENGLISH OF BUNYAN. By J. B. GRIER, Tutor of Modern Languages, Lafayette College. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1 25.

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT? A Novel. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 75.

SATANELLA. A Story of Punchestown. By G. J. WHYTE-MELVILLE, author of "Digby Grand," "The Gladiators," "The White Rose," &c. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 25.

OLD MARGARET. A Novel. By HENRY KINGSLEY, author of "Ravenshoe," "Mademoiselle Mathilde," &c. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 25.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH, and other Essays. A Series of Papers descriptive of the Manners Peculiarities and Customs of the old German Settlers in Pennsylvania. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1 50.

WESLEY AND SWEDENBORG. A Fraternal Appeal to Methodist Ministers inviting them to consider the Relations of Methodism to the New Church. By E. R. KEYES, Pastor of the First New Church Society in Philadelphia. 12mo. Fine cloth. 75 cents.

*** For sale by Book-sellers generally, or will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of the price, by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
And No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 22d day of June, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 113 Pearl-street, by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of ten hogsheads of molasses, two barrels of molasses, thirteen bags of coco-nuts, 36 bags pea-nuts, one safe and office furniture, &c., at 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1872.—Dated July 3, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—UNDER AND BY virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction SATURDAY, July 6, 1872, at 10 A. M., on the premises, the stock, fixtures, furniture and effects of the confectionery and ice-cream saloon and bakery, No. 127 Avenue A.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 6, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Nuovo. Can be seen on Pier 11 E. R.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF POLHAMIUS & JACKSON,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF CONTINUED ill-health of Mr. J. A. Polhamius, we have dissolved our copartnership this day.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.
JAMES A. POLHAMIUS,
EUGENE J. JACKSON.
The undersigned continues the business as above.
EUGENE J. JACKSON.

NOS. 47 AND 49 WHITE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

MR. W. F. BLEECKER RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent.
JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, wasting, and indigestion, are SAVORY & MOORE'S Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in bottles by SAVORY & MOORE, (Chemists to the Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.) No. 143 New-Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists and store-keepers throughout the States. NOTE.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 230 and 232 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables.
Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A DRUG-STORE NEAR NEW-York; New-Jersey preferred; price to be about $5,000; one that will bear closest scrutiny. Address L., Box No. 124 New-Milford, Conn.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain. 48,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 1257 Broadway, junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WISHES a place in a small family. Apply at No. 108 Elm-st., New-York.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor, back room.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A GERman Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; country or City; meats, games, soups, pastry, creams, excellent baker; has lived in the best families; best testimonials. Call at 818 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman and excellent cook of meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, side-dishes, excellent baker, &c.; country or city; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; baker, pastry, jellies, ice-cream, all kinds of sweets; best City reference. Call at No. 613 8th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German Protestant young woman, very respectable, or as nurse or housekeeper; fully competent for either situation; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A respectable girl in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress; has no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 153 2d-av.

EMPLOYERS

And unemployed servants can be readily suited at the French and German Office, No. 221 8th-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman; experienced nurse; can take charge of and bring an infant up on a bottle, or growing children; good seamstress, operator, dress-maker, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman, a nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse's situation; experienced nurse, good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands family sewing; can work on sewing-machines; best of reference. Call at 620 2d-av., near 34th-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as infant's nurse, or nurse and plain sewing; best references. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or as chamber-maid and waitress; good testimonials; country or city. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

MALES.

A GOOD-NATURED, SOBER, STEADY, industrious young man wants a situation as coachman; has two years' best reference from last employer; any gentleman wanting him on trial, if not the right kind of man, will charge nothing for his time. Address M. C., Box No. 217 Times Office.

A COLORED BOY WANTS A PLACE as office-boy, driver, or waiter; first-class references. Apply at No. 20 State-st.

A MAN AND WIFE WANT A PLACE IN the country, with work for both. Apply at No. 20 State-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION AS coachman in the country by a single young man; can milk and assist in garden if required; cause of leaving present place, family going to Europe; the best reference can be given from present employer. Address or can be seen at No. 150 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN; first-class City driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; cause of leaving, family going to Europe; three years' reference from present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 150 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG man wishes a situation with a gentleman; is a good coachman, groom or gardener; obliging and willing to be generally useful; three years' reference from last place; wages moderate. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 12.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single young man as coachman and plain gardener; is honest, willing and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Address T. C. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A MIDDLE-AGED YOUNG man desires a situation as coachman and groom; the best of reference can be had from his last place. Address W. B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGlishman and wife on a gentleman's place or farm; is a farmer, gardener and florist; the wife is a first-rate house-worker; good testimonials. Call at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS HEAD waiter by a German, speaking French, English and Italian; caution if required. Address C. O., Box No. 190 Times Office.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class waiter; knows his work; City references. Address M., Box No. 62 Up-town Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG man, a place to drive or take care of horses. Call at No. 423 7th-av., corner of 33d-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS for THE LIFE OF HENRY WILSON, by Judge RUSSELL and Rev. ELIAS NASON, the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money.
B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A DRUG clerk to go in the country; good references required. Apply to No. 140 Chambers-st.

GROOM.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish groom and footman; single man. Those having highest references only apply at No. 56 Broadway, Room No. 4.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, A NEAT, competent and reliable Protestant girl to go to Flushing, Long Island, to do the house-work for a family of two and assist in the care of children; one willing and obliging may apply this day at 4 P. M., No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

MAN WANTED—FAMILIAR WITH CABInet-woods, of good address and not afraid of work. Address M. U. D., Box No. 152 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of GEORGE C. HAMMILL, a bankrupt.—George C. Hammill, of Philadelphia, formerly of New-York, having petitioned for his discharge, it is ordered that a meeting of creditors be held on the 8th day of July, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., before Register Joseph Mason, at No. 131 South Fifth-street, Philadelphia, when and where the examination of the bankrupt will be finished, and any business of the second and third meetings of creditors, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress of 2d of March, 1867, may be transacted, and that the register is to certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on Wednesday, the 17th day of July, 1872, before the Court at Philadelphia at 10 o'clock A. M., when the parties interested may show cause against the discharge, if any they have.
Witness Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge, and the [L. S.] seal of the Court at Philadelphia, the 18th day of June, 1872. G. R. FOX, Clerk. Attest: J. Mason, Register.
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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Rosenblatt and George S. Rosenblatt, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1872.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIBOLD MILLEMANN and DAVID MILLEMANN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said Court by Dibold Millemann and David Millemann, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS,
je29-law3wS Clerk.

LOST AND FOUND.

$63 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK TRAVELING BAG, going from 9th-st. through 4th-av. to Central Depot, containing $63 and articles valuable as mementoes. M. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

FOURTEEN CENTS—WET HOP BAGging; great job in Burlaps, Linens, Cloths, Canvasses, Red, White Japanese and Coir Mattings, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 188 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LAST TRUMP—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SCHNEIDER—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GRAND DUCHESS—Miss Emma Howson and Company. Matinée at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

JONES' WOOD.—GRAND MILITARY CONCERT, by the Prussian Grenadier Band.

The New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 00

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st-sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The deaths in New-York for the week have, so far, reached the total of 1,348. Should the average daily mortality be sustained to-morrow the total number of deaths for the week will touch the almost unprecedented total of 1,572. How appalling a death-rate this represents may be understood from the fact that it is equal to 84.3 per 1,000 per annum—a rate which, if maintained, would leave New-York a desert at no very remote period. It is just four times the average rate of a moderately healthy European city. It is unnecessary to add that a very large portion of the increase is accounted for by the fearful mortality among children.

One CHAMBERLAIN is the reputed father of the "Labor Reform" movement which placed DAVIS and PARKER in the field for the Presidential canvass. His candidates having prudently declined to lead where there were so few to follow, he is now figuring for some new and more complaisant victims. He is probably the most thorough demagogue of all who make "labor reform" a profession; and it is on men of his class the responsibility rests for the miserable experience of the working men in striking in this City last month.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* fails to see what it calls "the relevancy of an indictment against a Governor, then a Mayor, for *not* committing fraud." This remark is based upon the second part of our indictment against Mayor HOFFMAN, viz., that he turned his back for the purpose of allowing Alderman COMAN to sign warrants which he was too "respectable" to put his own signature to. Would the *Eagle* see the relevancy of an indictment against the guardian of a clothing-store who should open the doors at midnight to a gang of thieves, but should decline participation in their operations with the remark, "Gentlemen, this is not in my line, but take as much as you have a mind to!" Meanwhile, will the *Eagle* publish our charges of *direct* participation in fraud by Mayor HOFFMAN?

The Americus Club is already "discounting" the triumph of the Greeley Ticket. The head-quarters of the Club are to be opened to-day with all their lavish display of magnificence, as costly as it is vulgar. Would it pay to allow these harpies to get their hands into the National Treasury, so as to permit their coarse pleasures and sensual pictures to be paid for by the general body of tax-payers? The citizens of New-York retain the proud consciousness of having been graciously allowed to house their rowdy rulers like princes. They are tired of supporting the Americus Club, and those who like it can undertake the job and welcome.

The present peculiar attitude of the French Executive toward the Assembly can be more readily understood when it is remembered that the present constituent body, though nominally "national," is not really representative of the people. All the recent elections have shown that an appeal to the country would result in the return of a body much stronger in Republican members than the existing one. It is the consciousness of this fact which makes M. THIERS very prompt to defy the Assembly, and which makes the Assembly very little disposed to run the risk of terminating their own and M. THIERS' official life at the same moment.

"Gov. HOFFMAN and his family are at Newport," says the Greeley organ, but not one word does it add about the shameful nature of this "loitering" on the part of the Executive of the Empire State. It is equally silent on the Governor's "nepotism" in appointing his father-in-law to a very fat office, as well as on His Excellency's "manipulation" of his high office to secure a renomination "by a corrupt bargain with the Cincinnati party."

A call will be found in our columns this morning for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention on the 17th of September next, in this City, to express the convictions of the veterans of the war in favor of GRANT and WILSON. The call is signed by a number of officers, who chanced to meet at the Philadelphia Convention in June, among whom are Gens. BURNSIDE, WAGNER, HAWLEY, FAIRCHILD, NEGLEY, MCCOOK, OGLESBY, BARLOW and NOYES.

Lyman Trumbull.

After the late "Liberal" Convention in Illinois had been swallowed by the Democratic Convention, Mr. TRUMBULL, addressing the crowd, according to the report, thus uttered himself: "Nothing is left of the Republican Party except the organization, which has fallen into the hands of men who seek to prostitute the party to their own selfish ends." These words are like Mr. TRUMBULL; they are words of self-righteousness, and imputation upon others. For months he has repeated countless times, "I am holier than thou." Through his many varying phases this idea constantly runs. He is a chronic impugner of the motives of leading men in the party he has deserted. Surely, therefore, he is a proper subject for consideration. Whenever a man tenders himself as a witness against others, his own character, credibility and motives are put in issue. If he be himself guilty of the sins he lays at the doors of others, if he be malevolent in his motives, if he have personal ends and interests in view, his testimony deserves little consideration. Mr. TRUMBULL deals in a group of accusations, and these he levels at the President, his fellow-Senators, and at all who bear up the Republican banner. He charges disregard of law; he stigmatizes appointments of relatives to office; he denounces as a crime permitting personal or party considerations to influence official patronage; he rails at selfishness in public men;—he thus holds himself out as guiltless in all these things, and he seeks to injure others by his accusations.

We propose to examine the claims of Mr. TRUMBULL to this right of censorship. A few facts in his career will reveal the value of his testimony.

He has been a constant office-holder and office-seeker for nearly thirty years. He is an office-holder now, and yet he gives much time (sometimes leaving his seat in the Senate for the purpose) to managing and intriguing in politics, all the while loudly denouncing office-holders for mingling in politics. He climbed into the United States Senate over the Constitution of his State. The Constitution of Illinois declares, "The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall not be eligible to any other office or public trust of profit in this State, or the United States, during the term for which they were elected, nor for one year thereafter. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except that of Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Courts, given by the General Assembly, shall be void."

Mr. TRUMBULL was elected Judge June 7, 1852, and entered upon the office, and his term continued till June 27, 1861; yet, ineligible as he was, by efforts of his own and of his friends he procured a majority of votes in the Legislature to be cast for him, during this judicial term, and then he overrode the Constitution of his State by gaining admission to the Senate. Money was used in his behalf to carry the election of legislators whose votes elected him to the Senate, particularly in one well-established instance, and, unless belied by those who know him best, scruples about means to party ends are not among his weaknesses. His brother-in-law, WILLIAM JAYNE, was elected, or counted into the Legislature of Illinois in 1861, not without the use of money, raised in part by appeals on behalf of Mr. TRUMBULL, in other States; and Mr. JAYNE'S vote gave the Republicans a majority of one in the Illinois Senate. Mr. JAYNE'S vote gave the election to Mr. TRUMBULL.

Soon after Mr. JAYNE cast his vote for Mr. TRUMBULL, and when Mr. JAYNE'S legislative term was only begun, Mr. TRUMBULL applied to President LINCOLN to appoint Mr. JAYNE Governor of a Territory. Mr. LINCOLN remonstrated, saying that to take Mr. JAYNE from his place in the Legislature of Illinois would leave the body to which he belonged without a Republican majority, which, in view of measures essential to carrying on the war, might lead to great public injury. Mr. TRUMBULL was impervious to Mr. LINCOLN'S objections, and succeeded in carrying his point, and his brother-in-law was appointed Governor of Dakota.

By this act, as Mr. LINCOLN foresaw, the Republicans lost control of the Legislature of Illinois. And here, though out of the order of events, another fact may be stated, connected with this same brother-in-law. The Pension Agency, at Springfield, Ill., was given by President GRANT to Gen. BLOOMFIELD, a Union soldier, who earned his promotion and lost a limb in the war. Presently Mr. TRUMBULL coveted the place for his brother-in-law, JAYNE, and applied to the President for it. President GRANT told him of BLOOMFIELD'S services and sufferings and bravery as a soldier. He reminded him that BLOOMFIELD was an unexceptionable officer, that he was an ardent Republican withal, at the same time saying that if any trust was appropriate to a wounded soldier, it was the business of paying to other wounded soldiers their pensions; and he appealed to Mr. TRUMBULL not to ask him to turn out such a man, merely because the position was asked for another. Mr. TRUMBULL met these suggestions with importunate solicitations that the place should be given to his brother-in-law, and in the end the President yielded, and BLOOMFIELD was turned out, and JAYNE put in. Turning out and putting in men from favor is a new aversion of Mr. TRUMBULL; preferring relatives is only lately a sin in his eyes.

After many requests had been complied with, by "taking care of his friends," Mr. TRUMBULL applied to President GRANT to appoint his son Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Montana. The character and career of the young man were such as to render the appointment unfit and unsafe. The President, in several interviews, excused himself to Mr. TRUMBULL from making the appointment, and at length, when the request was again repeated, positively declined. Here occurred one of the only two instances in which President GRANT has been subjected to menace by those seeking patronage. Senator TRUMBULL betook himself to violent language and gestures, declaring to the President that "he'd see, before he had done, whether his son could be appointed or not."

Mr. TRUMBULL'S propensity for family politics is not without other illustrations. For years past, a son, and in his absence another near relative, has been at all times kept in the clerkship of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. TRUMBULL being Chairman and controlling the appointment. Mr. BROWN, a very intimate friend and ally of Mr. TRUMBULL, was brought by him from Illinois, and made Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Mr. TRUMBULL, by efforts often noticeable for their intensity and excess, maintained in place this "henchman," as Mr. GRIMES once styled him in the Senate. The relationships between Mr. TRUMBULL and Mr. BROWN, taken in connection with various transactions to which both were privy, present a case far outrunning all ordinary instances of getting a friend an office, or of being served by a friend in office.

Those who know the history of housebuilding by the late Sergeant-at-Arms, and who have heard a reckoning of the collection of books found, on his removal, stored away in the caverns of the Capitol, and who have also heard how these vast piles of documents were suddenly protected by a Senator's label, will appreciate in part these reminiscences.

An interest in obtaining places is not the only interest Mr. TRUMBULL has evinced in the welfare of relatives. The award of contracts at a Department, where a relative was a bidder, has not always been left to go without the supervision of the Senator. Few men have been more frequent or urgent in demands upon the appointing power. Apart from personal applications and requests, Mr. TRUMBULL stands recorded upward of *one hundred times*, after Gen. GRANT came in, requesting or suggesting appointments. Sometimes he appears by letter, saying, "I very much desire that —— should be appointed Governor of Wyoming, and if not of Wyoming, of some other Territory." Or, he concludes an application by saying, "There are also two or three persons whose appointment as Consuls would be very gratifying to me." These requests were largely granted, and Mr. TRUMBULL was never found assailing office-getting, or office-giving, or "nepotism," until his own demands grew too great to be complied with.

When the President refused to appoint his son, gratitude changed from a sense of the many favors done to a lively sense of benefits to come from new alliances. The very acts of the President now most bitterly denounced had Mr. TRUMBULL'S full assent. So the acts of Congress which he now assails received his vote. When Mr. STEWART was nominated Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. TRUMBULL voted to confirm him, and when the law was found in Mr. STEWART'S way, Mr. TRUMBULL saw a mode of getting round it.

When the acts of Congress now denounced as despotic and centralizing were passed, Mr. TRUMBULL urged and voted for them—and for the strongest of them. All this, however, was before his vote upon the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, and other acts, had destroyed his prospect of obtaining another Senatorial term from the Republicans of Illinois.

Discredited with his party in his own State, and having obtained from the Administration of President GRANT all that could be reached, Mr. TRUMBULL turned to new combinations, in the hope, first, of a nomination for the Presidency by the "Outs," to be accepted by the Democrats; and, failing in this, in the hope of getting back to the Senate, by combining the support of all the enemies of the Administration. Disappointed at Cincinnati, he is earning the favor of the disaffected, the disappointed, the mercenary, and at the same time of the Democratic Party, by turning his back upon the professions of years. Reversing position suddenly is nothing new with Mr. TRUMBULL. Politics are not the only field in which short and profitable turns mark his path. Here is an instance: The Illinois Central Railroad received vast grants from the United States. One of the conditions of these grants was that in time of war troops and munitions should be carried for the Government free of charge. During the rebellion, in the din and crush of the occasion, the War Department, without reference to this condition, allowed the railroad freights exceeding two million dollars. When time was found to take breath, attention was called to the claim for this great sum, for services which the law exacted in return for the grant, and a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to save this money to the Government.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, a warm friend of President GRANT, was a warm supporter of the bill. Other members from Illinois also supported it. Senator TRUMBULL was quoted for it, when it should reach the Senate, and it threatened to give the railroad serious trouble. Representatives of the imperiled corporation rushed to the rescue, and suddenly Senator TRUMBULL appeared as the most active and busy opponent of the bill. He haunted the House of Representatives, to point out to members the wrong and injustice of such a measure. After a persistent struggle, the bill was defeated, and then came a curious coincidence. Senator TRUMBULL was credited with defeating the bill, and forthwith GEORGE TRUMBULL, the brother and law partner of the Senator, was made General Attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad, at an annual salary of ten or twelve thousand dollars a year. GEORGE TRUMBULL was notoriously inadequate to such a place, and the man put out to make room for him was distinguished for his capacity and faithfulness. This gentleman, thus suddenly displaced, applied to the President of the road for an explanation, asking if any fault was found with him. The answer was, in substance, "No fault with you; far from it. It was necessary to give the place to Mr. TRUMBULL. No explanation can be made. Things are sometimes necessary which cannot be explained." The deposed attorney was immediately informed that he was still relied upon to do the work, and was requested to continue it, charging for his professional services as he would charge clients in general; and he did continue, the law partner and brother of the Senator receiving the salary, but the man he superseded furnishing the brain and the service required. Another affair shows the Senator an adept at turning a professional penny with legislative opportunity. The case of MCCARDLE is here referred to. MCCARDLE was arrested and detained under the Reconstruction acts, for stirring up turbulence in the late rebel States. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus from the United States Circuit Court of Mississippi, and, after hearing, was remanded to imprisonment by the Court. He claimed the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, and the impression prevailed that several of the Supreme Judges (the Bench being then not full) were biased against the Reconstruction acts.

Excited as the times then were, much apprehension prevailed of the ill effects of a decision disturbing existing legislation, and the right of appeal being questionable, it was thought wise by some to settle the matter at once by act of Congress.

It was proposed to declare by law that in such cases jurisdiction should be confined to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. This Senator TRUMBULL strenuously resisted, on the ground that no appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court lay in such a case. This position, he insisted, could be surely maintained before the Court itself. On the other hand, it was urged by Senators that, if such were the law already, no harm could come from so declaring it; that at that stage of the proceeding there was no unfairness or impropriety in legislating upon it, and that if the Court should assert its jurisdiction, to legislate afterward might be open to grave objection. Senator TRUMBULL resisted all proposals of legislative action with noticeable pertinacity, and, being Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was a lion in the path.

In the absence of legislation, the case proceeded. Mr. STANTON consulted two Senators, neither of whom was Senator TRUMBULL, as to the propriety of their appearing in the case as counsel. These Senators found, in the act of Congress forbidding Senators to make any contract with the Government, for services or otherwise, and also in the possible need of legislation in regard to the matter, insuperable objections to their accepting employment in the case. It turned out, however, that Senator TRUMBULL was employed as counsel. He presently went into Court, in December, 1867, and moved to dismiss the appeal for want of jurisdiction, stating the grounds previously insisted on in his conversations with Senators. The Court, at the same time, denied the motion, and decided that it had jurisdiction. On the 2d, 3d, 4th and 9th of the following March (1868) the case was argued on its merits, Mr. CARPENTER (not then Senator) acting as chief counsel, but Mr. TRUMBULL also taking part. The Court held the case under advisement, and the impression went abroad that the decision would be in MCCARDLE'S favor. Thereupon, and within two days, an amendment ousting the Court of jurisdiction was moved in the House to a bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court in revenue cases. It passed without observation, went to the Senate, and passed there with less than five minutes' discussion on the 12th of March, three days after the argument in the Court. Senator TRUMBULL voted for it on the yeas and nays. The bill was vetoed on account of this provision, its object having meanwhile become known to all, and on the 25th of March the veto message was taken up in the Senate. Senator TRUMBULL urged immediate consideration, unless all would agree to a final vote the next day. An agreement was accordingly made to vote the next day at 6 o'clock, when, upon the yeas and nays, Mr. TRUMBULL voted to pass the bill over the veto, and it did pass. By whom this amendment was prepared, who carried it to the House, who claimed credit for controlling and fixing the whole affair, cannot be learned from the record; but Mr. SCHENCK, now Minister to Great Britain, Mr. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, and several others, members of Congress then, could tell. Some of them have told.

For his services Senator TRUMBULL charged and obtained $10,000 from the Treasury, apart from his pay as Senator, the bill being presented in his own handwriting.

One thousand dollars was paid him on the 7th of March, 1868, two thousand dollars on the 6th of April, 1868, and seven thousand on the 22d of April, 1868. At the time of this employment, and at the time of each of these payments, an impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON was pending, and on the 26th of May, 1868, one month and three days after the last payment, Senator TRUMBULL, differing with the great body of his party, voted to acquit ANDREW JOHNSON. A mind and a heart less tainted than his might add to the undeniable ugliness of these transactions an unpleasant association of dates. Senator TRUMBULL sought to becloud his predicament by stating in the Senate recently that the formal retainer received the signature of Gen. GRANT, temporarily acting Secretary of War, and by leaving it to be inferred that Gen. GRANT or Mr. STANTON, and not ANDREW JOHNSON, really gave him this money-making opportunity. Obviously Gen. GRANT, obeying the order of the President, and acting for a few days as *locum tenens* of the War Department while Mr. STANTON was dispossessed, was not the author or originator of Mr. TRUMBULL'S selection as counsel. Mr. STANTON'S known bad opinion of Mr. TRUMBULL, and the hostility of Mr. TRUMBULL to Mr. STANTON, leave no reason to believe that Mr. STANTON, who consulted with other Senators as to their being employed and concurred in its impropriety, at the same time asked Mr. TRUMBULL to disregard proprieties binding all Senators alike. An incident may here be mentioned bearing on the probability of Mr. STANTON'S having selected Senator TRUMBULL as the recipient of such a favor. Only the year after the events we are relating, every Senator to whom it was presented save one signed a letter warmly commending Mr. STANTON to the President for Justice of the Supreme Court. Senator TRUMBULL alone refused his signature; and when Mr. STANTON was told of those who signed and of him who refused, he declared that he felt as well certified by the refusal of the one as he did by the signatures of the rest.

Here we leave for the present this accuser of other men.

Mr. Greeley's Epitaph.

The "Sage of Chappaqua" must have been in a despondent humor when he made his little speech to the members of the Press at Boston on Wednesday. He had evidently abandoned all hopes of being elected President, since he told his hearers that "his pastime had been associated through life with such as they, and with such as they it would continue to be associated to the end"—a contingency that is hardly probable in case of the success of the Cincinnati ticket—unless, indeed, the "Sage" proposes to make up his Cabinet and carry on his Administration exclusively with journalists, in which case DANA, of the *Sewer*, who is his oldest newspaper associate, would, of course, be given the first place. We trust Uncle HORACE does not design to withdraw from the canvass, at least not till after the Baltimore Convention, bad as is the outlook, for in that event half of the fun of the campaign will be spoiled. But when a man's mind begins to dwell upon his epitaph, and he manifests an anxiety to write it out and read it in advance, his friends naturally conclude that life has lost its attractions for him, and that he is getting ready to make his exit. Mr. GREELEY is reported as concluding his speech to the Press correspondents as follows:

"If the world shall say of me, in the end, 'he was a good printer, a respectable publisher, and an honest editor,' all my ambition will be satisfied."

Glad as the world would doubtless be to gratify a despondent candidate for the Presidency who professes such moderate ambition, we are sorely afraid that Mr. GREELEY has lived a few years too many to elicit from posterity the verdict he desires. Had he died some fifteen years ago, or just before he wrote his famous letter dissolving the "firm of SEWARD, WEED and GREELEY," his countrymen might, perhaps, have been willing to inscribe the above epitaph upon his tombstone. But that letter entirely changed the popular estimate of his character. It revealed him in the light of a man who was *not* content with being a "good printer, a respectable publisher and an honest editor," but who had an insatiable itching for public office—an itching which he was willing to make any sacrifice, of friendship or principle, to gratify. Up to that time Mr. GREELEY had carefully concealed this object of his ambition, not only from the readers of his paper, but from his political friends and partners; since that time it has been his ruling passion, displayed on all occasions and at all times, and known of all men. It has led him into all sorts of inconsistencies and contradictions, and has involved him in the most unnatural and corrupt alliances. As he has grown older, the passion has grown stronger, until it has finally reached a point where we find him ready to go back on the record of his whole past life, to eat his own words, daily and vehemently expressed during a period of forty years, to betray the party which he boasts of having created, and to beg votes at the hands of his enemies, whom he has vilified and traduced in every conceivable form for a quarter of a century.

This is the attitude in which he now stands before the public, and, unless he mends his ways, the world will say of him "in the end," if it says anything, substantially as follows:

"Here was a man who might have been, and was at one time, a good printer, a respectable publisher, and an honest editor, but whose excessive vanity, love of notoriety, and craving for public office, (for which he was totally unfitted,) betrayed him, in the latter part of his life, into the most extraordinary course of conduct, and made him an object of pity with his friends, a butt for his enemies, and the laughing-stock of a whole nation."

Family Jars.

The wretched domestic quarrel that occurred the other day in New-Orleans has received extraordinary publicity, and it would be strange if it had not. Simply as a piece of current intelligence, the newspapers throughout the country have published the opening steps of this dismal quarrel, which has now passed into a fresh phase even more remarkable than the first. It is but just to say, since the course of Mrs. BRONSON-HOLBROOK has been so widely and so justly condemned, that if what is alleged in her petition, now before us, to the Judge of the District Court can be proved, she must be allowed to have had bitter provocation. Nothing, of course, could warrant her behavior; but in all charity we must admit there was something to excuse it. She is accused of having assaulted the lady now recognized by Mr. HOLBROOK as his wife, and to have tried to kill her. After inflicting some bad, but not dangerous wounds, she proceeded to smash the furniture of the house with an ax. She thus did damage to the extent of thousands of dollars. Her arrest followed, and she was committed to prison. Subsequently she was released on bail, and has now brought suit for divorce against Mr. HOLBROOK, who, on the other hand, claims to have been already divorced from her.

The order made by the Judge of the District Court on her petition shows that he thinks she has at least a tenable case. Judge LEAUMONT directs that Mrs. BRONSON-HOLBROOK shall be allowed to bring and prosecute the suit; that she shall be authorized to live in the house in Constance-street, the scene of her late extraordinary proceeding; that she shall be allowed alimony *pendente lite*, and her husband shall be enjoined from disposing of the community property existing between them, and that an inventory and appraisal shall be effected of the same. This order by no means necessarily affects the ultimate disposition of the case; but it certainly warrants the supposition that the business is not quite so one-sided as at first it appeared. But further curious facts are now made public. Mrs. BRONSON-HOLBROOK'S petition prays that the decree of divorce granted Mr. HOLBROOK shall be declared null and void. Thus she recognizes the existence of such a decree, which, of course, is a technical justification of the present marital relation of Mr. HOLBROOK and the lady last recognized as his wife. Now, Judge LEAUMONT makes his order in distinct view of the disclosure in Mrs. BRONSON-HOLBROOK'S petition of the existence of this decree. The ground for his proceeding is plain and simple, but is likely to lead to puzzling complications. The petitioner alleges that she never had lawful notice of the suit for divorce instituted, and pleads this in support of her action of nullity, and on the strength of this the Judge made his order.

The singular feature about the case as it stands is that, supposing the disputed decree to be maintained, the strange spectacle will be presented of a woman suing for a divorce from a man who is not her husband, and compelling him meanwhile not only to give up his house to her use, but to supply her with money to live comfortably in it during the action. This seems hard, but Mrs. BRONSON-HOLBROOK'S plea against the validity of the decree, if true, is sound. She alleges that she was in the North, on a visit, when the decree was procured, that it was procured without her knowledge, and that on her return to her house in Constance-street she found a young lady, who been accustomed to visit at the house, living there without her permission. This is the lady now acknowledged by Mr. HOLBROOK as his wife, and the one upon whom the assault was made as described. We do not dwell upon the many allegations of ill-treatment made against Mr. HOLBROOK by his original partner, or of her charges that he has alienated property common to both. These are matters to be established or confuted by evidence, and pending its production need not be discussed. It is right, however, to give publicity to the fact that Mrs. BRONSON-HOLBROOK contests the decree of divorce, and that the Judge seems to hold that she has grounds to go upon in so doing.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have received the following subscriptions to the TIMES Excursion Fund for Poor Children:

Cash per C. H. Marshall & Co.	$177 00
W. C. H.	5 00
M.	5 00
Anonymous	2 00
H. Y.	10 00
Cash	20 00
Carrie and Allie	1 00
A Mother	5 00
Tarrytown	5 00
M. E. A. and A. J. V.	10 00
F.	1 00
C. V.	5 00
H. W. Redfield	5 00
Unknown	20 00
Harry A. Weed, Stamford, Conn.	7 50
Previously acknowledged	120 00
Total	$398 50

Our arrangements for the first picnic are nearly completed. It is proposed to take at least four hundred children from the Five Points to Rockaway Beach, under the care of Mr. BARNARD, the Superintendent of the House of Industry, assisted by the teachers. Several of the mothers of these children will also be taken along, and an excellent luncheon provided for all. A force of policemen will also accompany the picnic party. The children will be given full liberty for play and games, and they will sing their school songs and glees. We may be able to take some music, which will add to the pleasures of the day. Now that the picnic movement has been fairly entered upon, we trust the public will respond liberally in order that the seven excursions already projected may be successfully carried out.

It turns out that the "insult to the American flag," offered by the Dominion authorities, in the case of the *James Bliss*, of which the New-York *Blatherskite* made such elaborate use, was the result of a mistake on the part of a subordinate officer. This is now known on the authority of the commander of the schooner, who believes it was the duty of the authorities to seize his vessel, and who declares he was very kindly treated throughout.

The list of fatal casualties at Coney Island Beach is now opened, and will be indefinitely extended during the season. On the 4th a young swimmer got beyond his depth, and was drowned. Nothing could be done to aid him, for the preparations for such occurrences are mere delusions, calculated to give a false sense of security, but singularly inadequate for a sudden emergency. If bathers at Coney Island cannot arrange to inform the proprietors of the bath-houses a few hours in advance of any accident about to occur, they had better stay away. Under no other circumstances can they expect to be properly cared for.

The clever writer who acts the part of *Courier de Paris* to the admirable *Journal Universel* of Paris, has some pertinent notes on the *Grand Prix*. After giving vent to the sentiment—"If we had only experienced such defeat [illegible] spoken of [illegible]—he proposed to revive the concomitants of racing, and following the bent of French opinion, points out that the gambling effects of horse-racing are just as bad as those at the table. M. AUBERGARD, after instancing the enormous losses of racing men, refers to the fact that the grooms bet in proportion to his means as much as his master—a fact to which the suicide of Lord ZETLAND'S footman, on account of turf losses, gives point. In conclusion, he states that a tremendous row took place at Mabille on the evening of the *Grand Prix*, when there was a general smash of mirrors, furniture, and goblets, ending by the *jeunesse dorée* of France and England being forcibly ejected. "And this all through a couple of horses!"

A few months ago a famous Prussian General was inspecting some military stables. "What do I see there?" he said, in tones of thunder, to a Sergeant. "Cobwebs?" "Yes, Sir," was the respectful reply, "we keep them there to catch the flies and prevent their teasing the horses." Let us go and do likewise. Let every house-maid be instructed to let alone the cobwebs—indeed, many of our Hibernian "helps" need very little instruction on this head—and to regard the spider as a beneficent friend to man and devourer of his [illegible].

The opening of Church-street, between Fulton-street and the Battery, was sufficiently completed nine months ago to admit of putting down a decent pavement. Yet there has been no attempt made to have this very necessary work done from that time up to the present. The street has been gradually getting more and more impassable, until it is now so full of deep holes as to render traffic in it especially dangerous after dark. So far, the value of the improvement cannot be fairly estimated, owing to the carmen's disinclination to run the risk of breaking springs and laming their horses for the sake of making a short-cut to save five or ten minutes. Commissioner VAN NORT might find useful employment for one of his Inspectors in preparing a report on the actual condition of this Church-street extension, with the view of having it paved without further delay.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Democratic Convention and Its Leading Spirits—The Delegates to Baltimore—The Canvass.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, June 28, 1872.

The so-called Democratic Conservative State Convention adjourned yesterday evening at 4 o'clock, after a turbulent session of about seven hours. Only forty out of seventy counties were "represented" at all, and a large part of them by self-constituted "delegates." The controlling spirits present were McCardle, alias McArdle, of the McCardle case, whose notoriety, like that of Dred. Scott, is purely adventitious, and Lewis, Barksdale, Frantz and Horne, editors of obscene Democratic newspapers. You will remember that in 1863, the Confederate States Congress was brained by the resignation of such men as Toombs, Wise and others, for the purpose of going into the army, and that thenceforth that body was contemptible in the eyes of the world for its want of both capacity and courage. Barksdale, and A. G. Brown, and J. W. C. Watson were among the remaining members who passed the Conscript law, forcing all the boys and old men who were not "Congressmen," or who did not own as many as fifteen slaves, to go into the army to fight the battles of slavery. The three last named, added to the editors aforesaid, had complete control of the Convention. One of the worthies I have named, Horne, is editor of the *Mercury*, a vile sheet issued at Meridian, a place that, one year ago, was the scene of the massacre of some twelve or fifteen colored men and women in cold blood. This man Horne is now under indictment for his crimes against the colored race. He was one of the leading spirits of the Convention. He is a leading Greeley man, and a delegate from the State at large to the Baltimore Convention. Of course Grant fared badly in such hands. If they could have got hold of him, all of them together and he alone, at any time within the last twelve hours, I am certain they would have effected a change in the Presidential office. As it was, they only accused him of all sort of personal infamy and villainy.

DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.

The following list of delegates was selected: *Principals*—J. W. C. Watson, of Marshall, a Confederate Congressman after it was brained; E. Barksdale, of Hinds, another of the same class, except that he has no ability except as a political trickster; J. H. Sharpe, of Lowndes, Confederate General and an amiable gentleman; A. G. Horne, of Lauderdale, K. K. editor, indicted under United States Enforcement act.

Alternates—W. S. Featherston, of Marshall, Ex-Congressman and Confederate General; S. S. Calhoon, of Madison, a young gentleman of ability and promise; H. M. Street, of Prentiss, Democratic member of State Legislature; George Wood, of Jackson County, unknown.

THE CANVASS.

The canvass in this State, so far as white votes are concerned, will turn mainly upon the question of liberality, or rather the question of illiberality, to the late rebels. Upon the one hand it is said that Grant has been and is exceedingly little, malignant and pusillanimous toward us, and that Greeley, though never generous or magnanimous to anybody, promises largely for the future. But there are many who claim that Grant is at least just, and ready to be magnanimous if the Southerners will only give him a fair opportunity. SOUTHRON.

CANADA.

The Alleged Insult to the Stars and Stripes—Letter from the Captain of the James Bliss.

QUEBEC, July 5.—The following letter from the master of the schooner James Bliss, is published:

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

SIR: I have noticed in different papers remarks regarding an insult said to have been made against the United States flag by Commander Lachance, of the Dominion cutter Stella Marie, who seized the schooner James Bliss, of which I am master, for fishing within the prescribed limits. I acknowledge that laboring under the impression that the treaty was settled and all restrictions removed, I was found fishing in Canadian waters. In justice to Commander Lachance I must say that while performing what I suppose was his duty he has treated me kindly and like a gentleman. This treatment I have also received in Quebec from Mr. Gregory and Mr. Tilton, of the Department at Ottawa, whom I met at Mr. Gregory's office at Quebec. Regarding the turning down of the union part of the American flag when the Dominion flag was put at the mast-head, I firmly believe this was done through the mistake or simple ignorance of the second officer left in charge of the prize, Commander Lachance not being on board at the time.

(Signed.) ALLEN MCISAAC, Master of Schooner James Bliss.

THE EDGAR STEWART CASE.

The American Guard on the Steamer at Aspinwall—The Life of the Vice-Consul Threatened.

ALBANY, July 5.—The United States Consul at Aspinwall, now here on a visit, has received advices from the Vice-Consul to the effect that there is no change in the Edgar Stewart matter. Notwithstanding the positive order issued by the Governor of Panama, that the American force on board the Stewart should be removed as early as possible, the forces remain, and will continue to do so. Great efforts have been made by the Panama authorities to get control of the vessel, but the Vice-Consul stands firmly against these efforts. His life has been threatened, but he has notified the authorities that he will defend himself with arms against any attack made upon him.

Mr. PERRY, the Consul, will leave for his Consulate on the next steamer.

A NEW MOVE IN ERIE.

Mr. Vanderbilt to be President, with Full Power.

The New-York Central to be Consolidated with it.

The People at the Mercy of a Monopoly—The English Stockholders Control the Road—The Commodore Said to Be their Choice.

The extraordinary and erratic fortunes of the Erie Railroad ever since it was first conceived by its originator have been equaled in the history of no other corporation in this country, or, indeed, in the world. It was a bold conception to tunnel through the mountains, build a way along the towering cliffs, and stretch an iron track from the Metropolis of the New World direct to the waters of the lake from which the road derives its name. There were gigantic physical obstacles to be overcome before the work was completed, but the financial difficulties were even greater. There have been attacks on Erie by other roads, and Erie has itself often become the assailant. The road was built with the avowed intention of supplying a second route from the West to the Metropolis, and during evil and good report, whether paying or not, it has afforded a channel by which freight and passengers might pass at a cheap rate, and without being impoverished by the payment of the high prices imposed by a monopoly. The history of the *coup d'état* of the 11th of last March is yet fresh in the minds of the people. It will be remembered that after the death of Fisk a meeting was held by a Board of the Erie Directors to take measures for the ousting of Jay Gould from the Presidency of the corporation. English stockholders were at the bottom of this movement to dethrone Gould, and were assisted by Gen. Sickles and S. L. M. Barlow, together with George Couch. The movement was successful, and Gen. Dix was chosen President in place of Jay Gould, while Mr. W. W. Sherman was appointed Treasurer; and Mr. O. H. P. Archer, Vice-President. These latter gentlemen entered upon their duties as officers of the road, and were supported by the English stockholders, who immediately began to buy up the stock in the States, through their agents, and ship it to England. The stock rose rapidly, and fortunes were made and lost in Wall-street in a day. For a time, under various rumors and amid prevailing uncertainty, its value fluctuated rapidly, but lately it has been more settled. The English stockholders, since achieving their victory, have been casting about for expedients to give the stock a value which it has had recently only by reason of their extensive purchases. There has been one fact before them, viz.: The New-York Central Railroad being, the only opposition line, if it could swallow Erie, or Erie it, a monopoly would be formed controlling all the carrying business from the West to the Northern seaboard. A consolidation of New-York Central and Erie, however, was hardly to be thought of, for obvious reasons. But finally, it is reported, the stockholders have hit upon a solution of the difficulty, which was no less than to seek the present board of officers, and tender the Presidency of the road to Cornelius Vanderbilt. The question was discussed at a meeting of the English stockholders in London a fortnight ago, and as a consequence offers were made to Mr. Vanderbilt, the tenor of which is stated above. Mr. Vanderbilt is understood to have replied that he would accept the Presidency on condition of having absolute control, with power to do what he wished and thought needful for the welfare of the road. An agreement was thereupon entered into, that at the ensuing election, which will take place in a few days, Mr. Vanderbilt shall receive the votes of the English stockholders, which are now amply sufficient to control it, and that on the other hand, the road shall pass into his hands, and together with the New-York Central form a monopoly of the carrying trade from the West to New-York. The tariffs will be raised immediately after the election, and the Erie and New-York Central Roads run practically as one corporation. This arrangement has been entered into as no experiment, but as a permanent affair, and yesterday the agents of the English stockholders made further extensive purchases of stock in consequence of the acceptance by Commodore Vanderbilt of the presidency of the road, the price advancing three per cent. Commodore Vanderbilt will also make changes in every way of the regulations and appurtenances of the road. Today will be lively at the Stock Exchange.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

The band of the English Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. Dan Godfrey, gave at the Academy of Music, last evening, the only concert in which they are to take part previous to returning to London. Their departure for England will be effected today. It could hardly be attended with brighter memories than yesterday's incidents must have created. A larger audience could not have been packed into the Academy than filled it last night to bid the band an almost simultaneous welcome and farewell, and no vocal or instrumental performance could possibly elicit a more enthusiastic display of gratification than was shown from the interpretation of the first to that of the last number of the programme. No recital by a brass band could be more justly deserving of such honors than that of Mr. Godfrey's men. The perfection of the solos, in point of intonation, tone, beauty and eloquence of phrasing, and precision in the most rapid as in the slowest passages, was scarcely more productive of admiration than the faultless accompaniments supplied to them. In fact, the quality of this part of the band's work commended it most strongly to the critical listener. Crescendos and diminuendos, swelling and dying away in exquisite sympathy with the breathings of the prominent instrument, marvellous arpeggios, and rare effects wrought by the drums, were a few of the many niceties of the playing of the band which no doubt gave to persons of experience in such matters, the liveliest pleasure. The excellence of the accompaniments as support to the voices intrusted with the themes must have been apparent to every one. Mr. Godfrey's musicians proved by last evening's efforts that they could sustained with success a chorus of one hundred voices, or subdue their might to furnishing the bass for the warble of a bird. The impressiveness of their execution was equally clear. The trio of the festal music in "Rigoletto" and "La Traviata," the airy lightness of "E scherzo" in "Il Ballo," the pompous of the dance tunes in "Il Profeta," the severe grandeur of the bars from the scene of the benediction of the swords in "Gli Ugonotti," and the fluent grace of "Ombra leggiera" in "Dinorah," were in turn illustrated with the same unvarying felicity. Though the solos were exceedingly fine, they could not but be of slight interest when compared with the results of the united endeavors of sixty men, informed with a common taste, and skilled as executants in the very highest degree. It would not be an easy task to select for mention a few of the selections of the concert as particularly worthy of praise. The overtures to "Der Freyschuetz," and to "Rob Roy"—the latter by Sir H. Bishop—two potpourris of operatic airs, a variety of national melodies, two of Mr. Godfrey's waltzes and Frewin's "Excelsior Polka" formed the larger portion of the bill. The cornet solos were contributed by Mr. McGrath, who has firmness, purity, and vigor, and by Mr. Ellis. A clarionet solo—a series of variations, and a very tiresome one—was done by Mr. [illegible], whose tone is good, and whose [illegible] is astonishing. Mr. Roe's management of the concertina, in "Recollections of Scotland," quite established that contemned contrivance, and the same gentleman's use of the piccolo, in an alter solo also disclosed unexpected resources in the smaller flute. It only remains for us to say that all the pieces were redemanded, that "The Star Spangled Banner" and the British anthem were heard time and again amid an uproarious demonstration of delight, and that the entertainment was not terminated until a late hour.

A PRECIOUS LOT.

What is Going On at Greenwich—Is the Americus Club a Political Society?

The Americus Club intend opening their hotel at Indian Harbor today, when unlimited champagne and other costly liquors will no doubt be consumed. The fall of the Tammany Ring last year it was supposed destroyed the Americus Club with all the other Ring establishments, but it has recently gained new life. The Americus Club-house is just as handsomely fitted up today as in the days of the Ring, and there are quite as many Ring politicians connected with the Club. The "Stable Gang," a noted Sixth Ward organization, has an elaborately fitted up apartment, scarcely to be met with in the house of a millionaire. The President's and Vice-Presidents' bedroom floors are covered with tapestry carpets made expressly by European looms, supposed only to be employed in work for decorating royal mansions, and the furniture of these rooms and their parlor is of the most extravagant character. The pictures, although somewhat of a licentious style, are richly painted and more gorgeously framed, and the vases, bronzes and other ornaments are palatial in their style and extravagance. The Secretary's bed-chamber must have cost a fortune, as money has not been spared, it being rather lavish expenditure for a Police Court clerk. The band-master's room is not so extravagantly fitted up, but yet more money is here expended than would be deemed necessary in any ordinary sleeping-room. Other members' rooms are furnished in like manner, the peculiar taste of the occupant being shown in the pictures, lace-work, &c. One bed was covered with a counterpane of blue silk and white lace, and another with a material equally as extravagant. In the main drawing-room the furniture is very elaborate, one table being made of several thousand pieces of inlaid work. The bronze ornaments are very costly, as also the frames of the pictures. The library is anything but well selected, being composed principally of sensational novels; but the immense supply of French glasses of all kinds proves that if the mental faculties are not cultivated, that of the appetite is not forgotten. The facilities for cooking are sufficient to furnish the table for hundreds with the most tempting delicacies. Buffets for wine and other liquors are not only profuse in the dining-room, but are also located in every member's bed-chamber. Conveniences are furnished for billiards, draw-poker, or anything else of this kind that might be desired. Extravagance everywhere.

"And who paid for all this!" would naturally be asked. "The members." It cannot be possible. Tens of thousands of dollars expended for fitting up single rooms, and some of the members own yachts that also cost thousands. And yet there is no evidence that any of the member's are in receipt of an honest income that could support so extravagant an outlay. Even the President of the United States would be accused of willfully wasting the people's money if he were to fit up even at his own expense the White House in the style that some of these rooms at the Americus Club-house are furnished. But not only has the place been thus equipped at a heavy cost, but the maintenance corps is also very large. All the Summer a hundred attendants at least have to be always on hand, for there is no knowing on what day a crowd of members and guests may arrive, and it is not always easy to hire extra help. A corps of boat and yacht hands have to kept up, so that the members may go out for a row or sail when they please. All this is kept up by dues and initiations. But who can afford to pay them? Five hundred dollars for initiation, two hundred dollars a year for dues, thousands of dollars for fitting up a room, and thousands for a yacht; besides assessments for every conceivable kind of thing that may be suggested in the shape of wines, fire-works, &c. Any ordinary legitimate income could not support such extravagance—that is very clear. Then where does the money come from?

The members say the Club is not a political organization. Perhaps a few of the members do not hold office, but they do a great amount of secret political work. The recent exposures of the Ring have brought a few names publicly forward, and we now take the roll of membership of the Americus Club, from which we select the following names:

William M. Tweed, the "Boss."
Charles H. Hall, Judge Hogan's Confidential Clerk.
John Scott, Police Justice and Park Stone Contractor.
Edward J. Shandley, Police Justice.
James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings.
Walter Roche, Bank Defaulter.
Andrew J. Garvey, Court-house Plasterer.
Patrick H. Keenan, Coroner.
Joseph Shannon, Clerk to Common Council.
Terence Farley, Ex-Alderman.
Owen W. Brennan, Commissioner of Charities, and assignee on Sheriff Brennan's lease of Monroe Hall.
Eugene Durnin, Ex-Assistant Alderman.
Charles G. Cornell, Ex-Senator, and Fugleman at Department of Works.
Edwin R. Haggerty, Indicted Voucher-thief.
Edward Hogan, Police Justice.
James H. Ingersoll, Court-house Chair-maker.
Morgan Jones, Political Plumber.
Joseph B. Young, False-voucher Plotter; Ex Clerk to Supervisors.
Cornelius Corson, Tweed's Lieutenant.
A. D. Barber, Political Briber.
Edward Cuddy, Ex-Alderman.
John McB. Davidson, the Ring Safe-man.
John H. Keyser, Ring Stove-dealer.
James Ryan, Attaché of Special Sessions.
Michael J. Shandley, Police Clerk for his Brother.
Isaac J. Oliver, Political Printer.
John T. McGowan, Police Clerk.
Henry D. Felter, Saloon-keeper.
John F. Chamberlain, well-known.
Chris. O'Connor, Billiard-player.
Alexander Frear, Commissioner of Emigration.
Jay Gould, Erie Ring man.
Thomas Kirkpatrick, Badge-jeweler for the Ring.
Charles E. Loew, County Clerk.
Reeves E. Selmes, Bowling-green Savings Bank, with Walter Roche.
Thomas C. Fields, Ring Assemblyman.
James J. Gumbleton, Deputy Sheriff.
John Garvey, Court-house Plasterer's Brother.
John M. Carnochan, Ring Health Officer.
Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff.
James W. Collier, Saloon-keeper.
James E. Coulter, Police Justice.
Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.
George G. Barnard, Impeached Supreme Court Judge.
Augustus Funk, Militia General.
William Schirmer, Coroner.
Joseph Koch, Civil Justice.
Thomas Canary, Mike Norton's Stable partner.
Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel.
William Hitchman, Fire Commissioner.
Thomas J. Creamer, Ex-Senator.
Richard M. Tweed, the Boss' son.
William M. Tweed, Jr., the Boss' son.
Martin B. Brown, Ex-Fire Commissioner.

And a number of other smaller fry whose known incomes would not pay their current expenses at the Club.

The Young Men's Republican Associations.

A new political element, which promises to be of considerable local prominence in the present campaign, is the organization (now steadily progressing) of Young Men's Republican Associations in the various Assembly Districts of the City. The object is to band together the Republican young men, principally those not connected with the regular associations into a solid phalanx for duty during the campaign. The directing power will be a central committee composed of delegates from each district association.

As the work of conducting the elections has principally to be performed by the young men, it is seen how important it is that they should be united in purpose and spirit, and the necessity of a central body is obvious.

It is also proposed that the Young Men's Associations work as auxiliaries to the regular district associations, and these latter through the medium of the former will doubtless be largely recruited with earnest, energetic young men, the element that does the hard work in politics.

In all but a few Assembly districts, associations are already formed and delegates elected to a central committee, and the completion of the work is only delayed until these remaining districts, four in number, are organized.

The German Reformers.

The Central Committee of the German Reform organizations, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer presiding, held a regular meeting at Beethoven Hall last night, when resolutions referring to patronage, submitted by a subcommittee of the Executive Committee, was referred back to the Executive Committee. The report complains of the exclusion of German applicants from employment in the Departments of Public Works and Parks.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Address to the Soldiers and Sailors of the Late War by the Veterans' National Committee.

The following address has been issued by the Veterans' National Committee, calling for a general convention of the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late war:

HEAD-QUARTERS VETERANS' NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK CITY, July 5, 1872.

To the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late war:

COMRADES: The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose by a meeting of veterans from all sections of the country, who were assembled in Philadelphia upon the 5th day of June, in attendance upon the Republican National Convention, and which meeting unanimously resolved to abide by and support the nominations of said Convention, hereby invite you to meet in mass convention at Pittsburg, Penn., on the 17th day of September, 1872, for the purpose of expressing our unreserved belief that the destinies of this country for the ensuing four years should be under the protection of men who never faltered in the hour of our country's greatest danger. We believe that men should be placed in high positions of state who in the hour of our greatest peril gave that intellect, personal reputation, and personal faith in the justness of our cause which was necessary to save the country and place us in the position we now occupy.

We congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the Government, during the past three and one-half years, has been administered by one of our comrades, who has shown wonderful civil capacity in aiding in the reduction of the public debt, in conducting our foreign affairs with great skill, so that we now stand at peace with the whole world, and in preserving peace in sections of our country where sentiments were entertained calculated to disturb the reorganization of the States lately in rebellion. We have full faith in him as a peaceful man, because, had he felt disposed to exercise his power as a personal governor, he would have done it while nearly a million of men were in arms and under his command, instead of aiding, as he did, the rapid reduction of the army to a peace footing. We believe him to be honest, capable and courageous.

We believe that it will be a source of pleasure to all who battled for the Union to meet once more and revive the memories of our old campaigns.

We believe that an expression of the feelings and opinions of those who defended the nation on land and sea would at this time be most opportune.

We believe that such an expression would be regarded by all right-thinking men as one proper to be made; and that it would be productive of the most beneficial results.

We believe that our comrades universally desire that such measures shall prevail as will secure the greatest possible happiness and prosperity of the whole people.

We believe that our country's old defenders are actuated by no partisan or factious motives, but are in favor of good government, purity of public men and measures, and the elevation and purification of our institutions.

We believe that while all the old veterans are loyalists in the extreme, and utterly opposed to any doctrine which would tend in the slightest degree to revive the heresy of secession, that they are desirous of extending charity and full forgiveness to all of their former enemies in the field who now recognize or who may hereafter recognize the great wrong that they have done to our country.

Believing as we do that great good will result from the meeting proposed, we most cordially and earnestly invite all our former comrades to meet with us at Pittsburg on the tenth anniversary of the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1872.

Let us come together again as we did in 1861, sinking all partisan differences, take our stand now as then for our country, and, before and beyond all else, labor for her honor and glory.

Fraternally Yours,
Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Chairman.
L. E. DUDLEY, Secretary.

Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,	Gen. DANIEL WOODALL,
Gen. GEO. E. SPENCER,	Gen. CHARLES M. HAMILTON,
Col. JAMES CORY,	
Gen. R. J. OGLESBY,	Gen. LOUIS C. WAGNER,
Gen. SOL. D. MEREDITH,	Gen. C. H. T. COLLIS,
	Gen. A. L. PIERSON,
Gen. GRANVILLE M. DODGE,	Capt. A. W. NORRIS,
	Gen. CHARLES R. BRAYTON,
Lieut.-Col. R. J. HINTON,	
	Gen. JAMES DAVIDSON,
Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN,	Capt. BARBOUR LEWIS,
Gen. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN,	Capt. W. G. VEASEY,
	Capt. W. H. H. STOWELL,
Gen. SELDEN CONNER,	Col. JAMES H. PLATT,
Gen. N. P. BANKS,	Gen. J. H. DUVALL,
Gen. E. W. HINKS,	Gen. LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,	Col. JAMES LEWIS,
Gen. JAS. H. VAN ALEN,	Gen. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Gen. F. W. SWIFT,	Gen. E. F. NOYES,
Gen. J. T. AVERILL,	Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY,
Major O. C. FRENCH,	Gen. ED. MCCOOK,
B. B. CAHOON,	Gen. N. P. CHIPMAN,
Gen. A. M. DENNISON,	Major JOS. W. HOUSTON,
Gen. A. F. STEVENS,	Gen. B. F. POTTS,
Gen. WM. WARD,	Col. WM. BREEDEN,
Gen. S. L. WOODFORD,	Gen. GEO. A. MAXWELL,
Gen. F. C. BARLOW,	Gen. J. A. CAMPBELL.

All soldiers and sailors who approve the objects of this call are requested to communicate with the Committee at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Address of Hon. Schuyler Colfax at Kalamazoo—The Perils Our Country Should Avoid.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 5.—Vice-President Colfax was the orator of the day at the celebration in this city yesterday. After speaking of the Fourth of July as our jubilee day, when patriotism enables us to say that we are all Democrats and Republicans, he remarked that our thoughts naturally turned at such time to the glories of the past and present of our nation, but that we should also improve the occasion to contemplate and resolve to guard against the possible perils of the future.

He quoted the striking contrast of the great Spanish Republican Castelar, in which he classes Asia as the continent of the past, with its theocracies, and East Europe as the continent of the present, with its conflict between ancient and modern ideas; while he hails America as the continent of the future, preserving the equilibrium between stability and progress, and harmony between liberty and democracy, destined to be the grandest civilization of all, if it guards against the danger and evil from without and within.

Mr. Colfax enumerated as some of the possible perils of the Republic: First, overtrading abroad, now settled by Government, State and railroad bonds, ultimately, however, to be paid, principal and interest, in American gold, and that nations, like individuals, should live within their means; second, The building of and going into debt abroad for too many railroads; third, increasing the State and municipal debt, rendering local taxation far more burdensome than the national, notwithstanding our heavy war debt; fourth, increasing the power of great corporations, which should be wisely limited, especially as to "watering" stock, except by express legislative authority, as it rendered higher charges on the public necessary to make dividends; fifth, that corruption, whenever clearly discovered in national, State, or municipal government, should be sternly punished as a greater crime than private embezzlement or theft; sixth, the expansion of area, if it brings with it unwilling people or national hostilities, and unless, like marriage, with the hearty assent of both peoples; seventh, war, except as a last resort; and he meant by that not the avenging of some fanciful wrong, but the preservation of the national life, as bloodshed is justified by the preservation of individual life. He stated that many regarded centralization as one of the national perils; but that depended on what the speaker meant by centralization. For himself, he believed that a Government was only worth its necessary cost and burden to the governed, and when it signified and insured protection to its people, protection abroad, protection at home, protection of its existence from domestic or foreign foes. He closed by commenting on the extraordinary developments and grand possibilities of our nation, extending from the capes of Florida to the Behring Strait and the Arctic Ocean, and said the truest test of wise and beneficent legislation for our forty millions of people was that given by God himself to Moses: "There shall be but one manner of law for him that is born among you and for the stranger."

Mr. Colfax seemed in excellent spirits, and alluded to the fact that he was not any more a candidate for office, giving the appearance of one who felt his freedom and independence.

Personal.

Commodore W. E. LeRoy, of the United States Navy, and Judge Thomas Allen Clarke, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel. Judge J. D. Abbott, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. A. T. Simpson, of Denver, and Judge R. B. Johnson, of Pittsburg, are at the Sturtevant House. Gov. John T. Hoffman and Gen. John C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, Geo. Gray, of Japan, John J. Kelly and G. Lethbridge, of Shanghai, China, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. F. E. Hinckley, of Chicago, Rev. John Hutchinson, of New-York, Dr. Edward Bishop, of London, England, Lieut.-Gov. A. C. Barco, of Watertown, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Wm. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, E. A. [illegible] Richmond, of Boston, Col. E. W. Woolley, of Louisville, and Smith W. Weed, of Plattsburg, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

Politics in Wisconsin—The Signal Office—Sunset Cox—Army and Navy Orders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Greeleyites are quoting the utterances of every recruit, no matter how mean his calibre, because their recruits from the Republican ranks are so few and far between. Below is an extract from a letter from Wisconsin, which shows how the case stands in that State at the present time. The writer is an able Republican, with the coolest and most dispassionate judgment, and never given to overrating his own party's strength or underrating that of the enemy:

COLUMBUS, Wis., June 2?, 1872.

I am both surprised and gratified at the state of political sentiment I find here on my return. Unless something occurs hereafter to change the character of the opposition, Grant will carry Wisconsin by from thirty to forty thousand. A portion of the Democratic Party, mainly the war element, together with the younger class of politicians, are for Greeley, and quite clamorous; but the old wheel-horses are sour and disgusted, and take little or no stock in the attempt to put the party under the lead of Horace Greeley. Even the silly cry, "Anybody to beat Grant," has no music in it to their ears. They are not so crazy to beat Grant as to want to beat themselves to accomplish it. You hear old-line Democrats on every corner declaring they will vote for Grant sooner than Greeley. It is my deliberate judgment that if the election were to occur to-morrow, Gen. Grant would get two Democratic votes for every Republican he would lose in Wisconsin.

INTERESTING TO VISITORS.

One of the places of interest to visitors in Washington is the Head-quarters of the Signal Service Bureau. The Capitol, the National Museum at the Smithsonian Institution, and the Model Room at the Patent Office have been for a long period the earliest and principal resorts of sight-seeing strangers. The home of "old probabilities" is becoming almost as famous, and is likely to be as much frequented. Since the new rooms for the observer's instruments were fitted up and occupied last Winter, they have been open under proper regulations, to visitors and some one of the pleasant and courteous gentlemen employed there will always explain the curious meteorological instruments and their uses, and the manner of observation. The rooms are nicely carpeted, and kept in perfect order. The instruments for the most part are inclosed in glass cases. The comparison which the Bureau has been able to make of the operation of various kinds of instruments, and the competitive tests made are now making promises to bring about great improvements. Already an instrument for registering the velocity and direction of the wind, invented by Lieut. Gibbons, an officer connected with the Bureau, has been adopted for the signal stations as being better adapted to the purpose than any instrument before constructed. Preparations are progressing for the establishment of a station of observation on Pike's Peak, and a sergeant will soon be dispatched.

DEATH OF THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

Mr. C. H. W. Meehan, Assistant Librarian of the Library of Congress, in charge of the Law Department, died suddenly of apoplexy this morning. Mr. Meehan had been employed at the Library with satisfaction to its patrons for many years. His father was Librarian of the Congressional Library several years ago.

SUNSET COX.

Hon. S. S. Cox returned here today to recruit for a few days prior to the extraordinary feat which he, as a prominent member of the Democracy, will be required to perform at Baltimore in swallowing Mr. Greeley. Mr. Cox is quite restored from his recent very severe illness, and will be able to endure everything in the approaching campaign except to see his own speeches made against Greeley when the latter was his competitor for Congress reproduced as a campaign document against his candidate for the Presidency.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia; Capt. J. C. Febiger has been detached from special duty and placed on waiting orders; Medical Inspector Henry O. Mayo has been detached as Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Station and granted one year's leave of absence; Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, from the Plymouth, and ordered as Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Station, to report July 20.

THE ARMY.

The following changes in the stations and duties of army engineer officers have been made: First Lieut. D. W. Lockwood is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of First Lieut. George M. Wheeler, and ordered to report for duty under Major Cyrus B. Comstock; Second Lieut. Richard L. Hoxie is relieved from duty under orders of Col. H. W. Benham and ordered to report for duty under First Lieut. Wheeler upon explorations in Nevada and Virginia; Second Lieut. William L. Marshal is also ordered to duty upon explorations in Nevada and Arizona, under Lieut. Wheeler.

COLLECTOR AT NEWARK.

William A. Baldwin has been appointed Collector of Customs at Newark, N. J., vice William Silvey, deceased.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

A Party of the Future—What its Leaders Propose to Do.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., July 5.—At a labor meeting at Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Hall this evening, E. M. Chamberlain said that the call for a conference of the Labor Party in New-York July 10 was an endeavor to assemble those who believe that the only honest course for Labor Reformers to pursue was to support candidates who stand upon a platform proposing explicit measures for the benefit of labor; that as neither Grant nor Greeley was the representative of a party of that idea, Labor Reformers could go for neither. If a movement was not inaugurated somewhere else to place a candidate upon a platform guaranteeing the enactment and execution of short-time laws, convertibility of the currency, direct progressive taxation and minority representation, it remained in the power of the Labor Reformers to inaugurate the party of the future by making out-and-out working men's nominations; but that if danger was apprehended of being overslaughed by the advocates of Grant and Greeley, nominations should be postponed and an endeavor made to keep the Labor Reformers organized in hostility to both, for action at a more favorable opportunity.

CUBA.

Another Rush of Water in the Stock of the Spanish Bank—Valmaseda's Resignation—Fortnightly Slaughter of Cubans on Paper.

HAVANA, July 4.—The directors of the Spanish Bank have decided to raise the capital of the bank from six millions to eight millions. Numerous offers to subscribe to the new shares have been made. The notes of the Spanish Bank are quoted 13¾ per cent. discount, and the indications are that there will be a further decline in their value.

The acceptance by the Spanish Government of the resignation of Capt.-Gen. Valmaseda causes much dissatisfaction among the residents of Cuba (Spaniards.)

The Cuban Major Fajado, with twelve armed and sixteen unarmed followers, surrendered at Holguin. The fortnightly report of the Government announces that 200 Cubans have been killed, [illegible] captured, and 870 of all classes have surrendered. The Spanish loss is 3 killed, 22 wounded and 3 bruised. The German corvettes Vineta and Gazelle, on the way from Kingston, Jamaica, to Norfolk, arrived off this port yesterday, and communicated with the German Consul at Havana.

A Lost Child—Freddy Leib.

Thirteen months ago Freddie Leib, aged five years, disappeared from the residence of his father, Prof. W. H. Leib, at Quincy, Ill. Since that time the sorrowing parents have sought far and wide for the boy, without much success until recently, when Mr. Leib learned that Freddy had been seen in Chicago, in custody or company of an Italian musician. This leads to the suspicion that the child had been stolen for the purpose of professional mendicancy. No further trace has been obtained of little Freddie, so Mr. Leib is now making a tour of the eastern cities in hopes of prosecuting a successful search. As the Italian musicians rendezvous in this City, it is believed that a clue may be gained better here than anywhere, so the friends of Prof. Leib have enabled him to offer a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the child. Here is a case that should enlist the sympathies of every parent in New-York, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Leib will find his boy. Photographs of Freddie are now in the office of the Police Superintendent.

The following is a full description of the missing boy: Name, Freddie Leib; age, six years; stoutly built, dimples in chin and cheeks; blue eyes, dark brown hair, which curls when long; two crowns on top of head, where the hair separates or parts. Talks plain, and will doubtless remember that he has a little sister "Bessie" and a brother "Charlie."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Liberation of the Territory—Prince Bismarck's Desire and President Thiers' Position—The Policy of the Executive—Attitude of the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 21, 1872.

Nearly every day the few Press dispatches given us in the French journals contain one or more paragraphs concerning the payment of the war indemnity and the liberation of French soil, and if two are given they are pretty sure to be contradictory. The dispatch of today denies that of yesterday, and gives the "real state of the case" only to be denied to-morrow. Several of the English correspondents have also tried their hand at it, and it is safe to presume that many of these telegrams have been sent to you by cable at no small expense and to no end but confusion. The matter which forms the basis of these speculations is very simple, and the real trouble lies not in what arrangement should be made or can be made, but in finding the means for carrying out any arrangement whatever. You can rest assured that Prince Bismarck is anxious to get in his money, and that he will make no difficulties to any reasonable proposition. The latest supposition which comes by the Havas agency from Versailles, is that Count Arnim has agreed to the evacuation of the remaining departments on condition that the French Government pays one milliard in cash before the 15th of December, and gives bankers' bills for two milliards more before the 15th of January, the Germans to hold Belfort and Toul until the bills have fallen due and are paid. There is a great deal more in this than the writers who published it have supposed. I am of opinion that, so far from having raised difficulties or objections, Prince Bismarck has persistently encouraged the French Government in every one of its propositions. If he can get the money, either in cash or partly in approved paper, he will make no objection to a complete evacuation, and would be quite ready, in ten days after the payments were made, to take every man of his army across the frontier. But the other day, a portion of the indemnity was made among the different States of the Empire, and both officers and men are anxious to quit the hospitable soil of France.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

The troubles, however, are reserved for M. Thiers. One question, but not the great question, is the mode of raising this vast sum of money. Doubtless there is money enough in the country to cover a loan of this magnitude in a few days' time, if engineered by Rothschild and others, and the only doubt is the amount of confidence entertained by the financial world. Since the difference with the Assembly, and the President's defeat by the radicals in the last elections, public confidence has been greatly shaken. Close upon the above proposition, sent out as a *ballon d'essai* from Versailles, came the report that the terms had been accepted, and that a loan would be put upon the market. Immediately the fall of the Bourse was startling, producing almost a panic, and the great banker hurried away to Versailles. What he told M. Thiers is not known exactly, but the current version is that the last elections have shown that, at the rate of progress now being made, it will take but a few months to give the radicals a victory throughout the country and make M. Gambetta the master of France. As this was too evident to need any demonstration, he had come, not to argue the matter with the President of the Republic, but to state the effect upon the world of finance, and was quite ready to say that a loan at this particular moment would be likely to prove disastrous. If the money was raised, the effect upon other values would be so great as to menace a crisis. In proof, M. Rothschild recalled the fact that before the elections, none of these reports had any effect upon the Bourse, while a simple rumor after these events, had sent nearly everything down about two per cent., an enormous fall for Continental markets. This same report goes on to say that M. Rothschild refused to say anything more, but insisted upon leaving the President to his own reflections. I am told that such was not the case, but that the banker advised M. Thiers to say nothing more about a loan until he had drawn nearer to the majority in the Chamber, in order to give hope that he would soon form a Ministry from that section, and oppose the Radicals; but, even then, he thought it better to negotiate first through the leading banking establishments of the world, in order to secure one-half or more before putting the loan upon the market. Doubtless this would cost something, but it was safe. In face of the certainty that the Radicals would carry the country in the elections for a new Assembly, it was nearly certain that foreign capitalists would hesitate to risk their money unless at an interest equal to that paid by Turkey and some of the uncertain South American Republics.

M. THIERS' POLICY.

These are M. Rothschild's views, and they will be pondered over in connection with other facts, although we may suspect a certain amount of private interest in the matter. But even the king of finance can say nothing which will change the opinion of M. Thiers. He is satisfied that he can raise the money; and were it to his interest to do so, he would not hesitate before the idea of private loss, or of the fall in values, provided it did not menace his Budget. M. Thiers would not shrink from carrying out his own ideas, let the consequences be what they may upon the money market, for he has in view the great question to which I have referred above. This is in reality the cause of all present difficulties. The Assembly has voted its own term of office, and defined its own powers. Elected to make peace with the Germans, peace cannot be considered as being complete until the soil is free and the conditions of the treaty carried out. But while this was voted good care was taken not to vote the natural and logical consequence, and when the soil is free it may be that the Assembly will not regard its *mandat* at an end. M. Thiers does not care to go before the country with either the Bonapartists or the Radicals in a fair plebiscite, but he means to take his own time, work his own wires, bring on a conflict with the majority at a favorable moment, have everything prepared so that he can pay off the Germans in a week, declare the Assembly at an end, and then ask the country to sustain him by sending moderate Republicans to the second Assembly. This looks very much like a *coup d'état*; M. Thiers says it is simply *une solution*. This is why the semi-official Press and the Havas Agency is constantly supplied with rumors about the settlement, M. Thiers desiring, until he is quite ready, to keep up the idea that all sorts of objections come from the Germans.

ATTITUDE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

It is only within the past few days that the members of the Assembly have been impressed with the idea that this was the President's purpose. Naturally, the Right was thrown into a great state of alarm. The extreme Legitimists hold out their hands to the Bonapartists, believing this to be a move in the Orleans interest; the Bonapartists cry louder than ever for an appeal to the country and to universal suffrage freely exercised, promising to submit to the result, whatever it may be. The members of M. Gambetta's party rub their hands in glee, feeling that the victory will surely be to them, and M. d'Haussonville writes a long letter to the *Journal des Débats* for the purpose of showing that the country is lost unless M. Thiers promptly goes over to the majority, and rules the country by it. The Centres made an attempt at fusion, and finally about one-third of the Chamber met at the house of M. Johnstone, the young member for the Gironde, and came to the conclusion to send a delegation to remonstrate with the President. Three Orleanist Dukes were selected as a commission, to which were added Changarnier and St. Marc de Girardin, but M. Thiers treated the party in the most off-hand way imaginable, and in reality sent them about their business. This was a point unprovided for, and when it became a question of resenting the President's conduct the fusion broke up worse than ever, and in utter confusion the Orleanist Dukes went back to the support of M. Thiers—it is supposed by advice of the Duc d'Aumale. The other factions are still in a great state of agitation, but it is extremely doubtful whether they can make any combination which will last for more than a day, or whether party divisions can be forgotten long enough to exercise any pressure whatever upon M. Thiers. Now, the question will be, what is to be the result? That is more than uncertain. It looks now as if M. Thiers would be utterly routed by the Radicals. If a new Assembly were elected at this moment, it would have a solid majority of that party, voting upon the command of Gambetta, and the first conflict which came up between the Chamber and the Executive, would see that young gentleman voted into the Presidential chair. To conclude this review of French politics, I may remark that the three men last elected were claimed to be moderate Republicans by the *Bien Public* and other semi-official journals, but they have taken their seats on the extreme *Left*—upon the farthest end of the last benches—an act intended to show what their real feelings are and what their votes will be.

ASHBY.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Fourth—Col. Scott and Col. Forney at the Cotton Exchange—The State Central Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 5.—The only celebration of the Fourth here was the firing of a national salute in Lafayette-square at sunrise and at noon. The Declaration of Independence was not read.

Col. T. A. Scott and Forney were interviewed by the merchants at the Cotton Exchange.

Capt. S. B. Packard has been unanimously elected President of the State Central Executive Committee, with Mr. T. W. DeKlyne as Secretary. Our campaign begins in earnest next month.

Indictment of Kuklux in North Carolina.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Era, July 2.

We are in possession of reliable information from head-quarters, that the national authorities are determined that Kukluxism shall be broken up in this and every other State, root and branch. If necessary, more troops will be sent to this State. Several hundred men—as many as two hundred in the County of Sampson—were indicted at the recent term of the United States Court in this city for Kukluxism. No doubt other indictments in the Western District will be found against a great many Kuklux in several Western counties. The Government is convinced that its efforts to extirpate the infamous organization must be redoubled. Outrages by Kuklux will not be allowed to carry the election in 1872 as in 1870.

For prudential reasons, the names of the parties indicted are not made public. Twenty of the Sampson men are indicted for murder.

Pigeon-Match Between Bogardus and Kleinman at Lincoln, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—The pigeon-shooting match at Lincoln, Ill., yesterday, between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, of Elkhart, and Abe Kleinman, of this city—100 birds, single rise, Bogardus betting $500 to $400—resulted in a tie, each killing 89 birds. Another match is being arranged between the same parties, to be shot in this city soon.

Our Promised Announcement.

In answer to numerous inquiries we announce the opening of the New-York Branch Office of the Public Library of Kentucky, at No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-street, formerly occupied by the National Savings Bank.

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, agent for the trustees and Major Thos. H. Hays, also of Kentucky, the New-York agent, particularly invite the public to the closest scrutiny of this (the best ever offered) magnificent *cash* scheme of $500,000 to endow the *Library* upon a perpetual basis. The management, all *eminent* citizens of Louisville and *prominent* Kentuckians, point with peculiar pride to the uniform satisfaction with which their former successful drawing was received throughout the entire country. For further information see circulars, call at the New-York office and examine the daily papers.—*Herald.*

Another Correction.

I emphatically say that my statements concerning my relations with the Colton Dental Association are true, and have not been refuted by Mr. Colton. I deny ever being "discharged" from either of his offices, but left from choice; and I declare that Mr. Colton's claiming to be the "originator" of nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain, which he has palmed on the public so long, is absolutely false.

F. HASBROUCK, D. D. S., No. 3?? Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

Tan, Sunburn and Freckles are removed by use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.
SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is rapidly increasing in value and interest to the general reader. Besides containing all of the current news, collected from the most reliable sources, the SUNDAY EDITION presents many features not found in any other City journal. Special articles on interesting topics are prepared for this edition, and they invariably afford information and amusement.

The DAILY TIMES for to-morrow, July 7, will be found peculiarly interesting, as it will present the following attractions:

DOMESTIC SERVANTS, an article containing interesting information about servants, their habits, predilections and prejudices. Those who have to keep servants will find much truth and very little fiction in this essay.

LIFE ON THE ERIE CANAL is one of those popular articles descriptive of real life, which have been published recently in our Sunday issue. The writer gives his experience while journeying on an Erie Canal boat from Troy to Buffalo, and the article affords much amusement and instructive matter.

Besides these the SUNDAY EDITION will contain several interesting FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LETTERS from our own correspondents.

Among the other features of our Sunday edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading themes of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic gossip, with announcement of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extraordinary popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 8 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Every Druggist Sells Perry's Improved COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY. The skin medicine of the age.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 8?? Broadway.

Zero Coolers for the Sick Room.—For Saratoga and Newport Cooler. No. 2?? West 2??-st.

A Careless Diet, a Change of Water, or a cold settling in the bowels, very often, when unattended to, brings on at this season of the year an obstinate diarrhoea, or some serious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperiling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a simple but safe remedy in such attacks, and equally efficient in all cases of cramps, cholera morbus, dysentery and summer complaint. Sold everywhere.

Newport Line to Boston. Pier No. 27 North River. Cheapest and best.
ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

F. H. Smith & Co.'s Crushed White Wheat, (Atlantic Flour-mills, Brooklyn, N. Y.,) is the perfection of food for this hot weather. For sale at the Mills and by grocers generally.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

[illegible] Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, [illegible] reliable.

MARRIED.

FOOTE—BERRY.—In this City, Thursday evening, July 4, at [illegible], by Rev. Frank L. Norton, Mr. HENRY FOOTE, formerly of London, England, to Miss MARGARET BERRY, of New-York.

London and Belfast papers please copy.

HOPKINS—DE LA MONTAGNIE.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, June 27, by Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, THOS. E. HOPKINS and CAROLINE DE LA MONTAGNIE, all of Brooklyn.

STOTHARD—SCHLEICHER.—In Williamsburg, Long Island, July 4, by Rev. S. D. Haskins, at the residence of the bride's parents, RUBENS STOTHARD to MARY L. SCHLEICHER. All of Williamsburg, Long Island.

SHELDON—PENDLETON.—At Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Hubbell, GEORGE P. SHELDON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to FRANCES A., daughter of George Pendleton, Esq., of the former place. No cards.

WILMERDING—GREGG.—In St. Augustine's Chapel, University Place, Tenn., July 1, by the bride's father, the Bishop of Texas, assisted by the Bishop of Mississippi and the Bishop of Tennessee, WILLIAM E. WILMERDING, of New-York, to MARY A. GREGG, of Galveston, Texas.

DIED.

AYLING.—In this City, on Thursday, July 4, Mrs. SARAH AYLING in her 57th year.

Funeral at Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, July 6, at 11 A. M.

Boston papers please copy.

BATES.—On 4th of July, NELLIE PARSONS, daughter of Joseph and Susie C. Bates, aged 1 year and [illegible] days.

BANKS.—Near New-Hamburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 3, 1872, LEVERAX, son of Dr. James L. and Isabella M. Banks, aged 4 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at New-Hamburg, on Saturday morning, at 11½ o'clock, without further invitation.

BEAUMONT.—In Brooklyn on Friday morning, July 5, FLORENCE, twin daughter of Chas. L. and Emily Beaumont, aged 7 months and 14 days.

Funeral services at 2½ P. M., Saturday, 6th inst., from No. 1?? Madison-st.

BLIVEN.—On Wednesday evening, July 3, JENNIE, daughter of the late Charles D. Bliven.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 West 42d-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

BURRAS.—On Friday, July 5, ELIZA S., widow of Francis Burras, and daughter of the late Rinier Skaats, Jr., in her 79th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, William H. Burras, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 2?? West 36th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BARRELL.—At Orange, N. J., on the 4th inst., [illegible], son of George and Eliza A. Barrell, aged [illegible] months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 6th, at [illegible] A. M., Cherry-st., opposite William-st.

CHEESMAN.—On Tuesday morning, July 2, MARTHA H. CHEESMAN, widow of the late John C. Cheesman, M. D., and daughter of the late Willet Hicks.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] 5th-av., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

DAUCHY.—In Brooklyn, on the 4th inst., THEODORE H., infant son of S. Theodore and Maggie S. Dauchy, aged four months and a half.

Funeral today, (Saturday,) from No. 1?? South Oxford-st., at 2½ o'clock.

[illegible].—At [illegible], N. J., June 2?, MARGARETTA M., wife of [illegible] and daughter of Joseph C. Potts.

GILLETTE.—July 5, WALTER [illegible], infant son of Dr. W. R. and Annie C. Gillette.

Funeral July 6, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 140 West 2?d-st.

HEINZE.—At Stoutsburg, July 5, of cholera infantum, HERMANN RUDOLPH, infant son of Otto and Lida M. Heinze, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, No. 115 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

HEDDEN.—On Thursday, July 4, DUNCAN CAMPBELL, infant son of Edward L. and Elizabeth C. Hedden, aged 7 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 23 West 44th-st., on Saturday morning, 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

KIRKHAM.—July 5, FRANK S., son of William J. and the late Mary E. Kirkham, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral Sunday, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of W. R. Davenport, Esq., No. 109 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

MARSH.—On Friday morning, July 5, of cholera infantum, MAUD ROSMAN, infant daughter of R. Grant and Hannah L. Marsh, aged 18 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 5 P. M.

MCNULTY.—July 4, FRANCES MCNULTY, widow of John McNulty, in the 80th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOUNT.—On Thursday morning, CHARLES DE GRAY MOUNT, son of the late Richard E. Mount.

Funeral from the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner of 39th-st. and 7th-av., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

PHELAN.—On Friday, 5th inst., SUSIE, infant daughter of Edwin F. and Annie A. Phelan, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, corner of Sherman-av. and Bowers (late Van Vorst) st., Jersey City Heights, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

RITCHIE.—In New-York, July 5, suddenly, MARIA RITCHIE, the beloved wife of Robert Ritchie, formerly of Baltath, County Derry, Ireland, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 82 Greenwich-av.

"'Tis God that lifts our comforts high,
Or sinks them in the grave;
He gives; and when he takes away,
He takes but what he gave."

SHAW.—At Englewood, N. J., on Thursday, July 4, EDITH BURNET, infant daughter of John and Helen Kent Shaw.

SMITH.—At his residence in Flushing, Long Island, on July 4, after a lingering illness, JAMES W., eldest son of the late A. M. C. Smith.

His funeral will take place from the house of his sister, Mrs. J. H. Duyckinck, No. 219 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

SUMNER.—On Thursday, July 4, ELIOT, son of Rev. Wm. G. and Jeannie W. Sumner, of Morristown, N. J., aged 4 months and 2 days.

TITUS.—At Whitestone, Long Island, July 4, HENRY W. TITUS, Jr., in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 2½ P. M., at No. 2?? West 15th-st. Services at the residence of his parents at Whitestone, Saturday, 5 P. M.

TOTTEN.—At Quesaltenango, Guatemala, May 2?, GILBERT T. TOTTEN, M. D., son of Col. Geo. M. Totten, aged 2?.

VAN IDERSTINE.—On Friday, July 5, EMMA, daughter of Frederick A. and Addie C. Van Iderstine, aged 5 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 279 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, Saturday, July 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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NOVELLO'S CHURCH MUSIC	[illegible]
NOVELLO'S ORGAN MUSIC (BOOKS)	[illegible]
NOVELLO'S PIANO MUSIC (BOOKS)	[illegible]
NOVELLO'S POPULAR SONGS	[illegible]
NOVELLO'S ORATORIOS	[illegible]
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, July 6, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11 M., on THURSDAY at 10 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the Times Office.

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POLITICAL.

EXCURSION TICKETS, NEW-YORK TO Baltimore and return, for the National Democratic Convention, are now on sale at Pennsylvania Railroad ticket-offices, No. 526 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, foot of Desbrosses-st., and foot of Cortlandt-st. Fare $9. Tickets good for return until July 15, inclusive.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 5, and the market generally was unusually quiet. The sale at Long Branch, in charge of A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., advertised for Wednesday, July 3, did not take place as announced, but was adjourned for two weeks. For to-day no auctions are projected. During next week, however, some little activity in business will prevail, for quite a number of legal sales will be consummated at the Exchange, a full list of which will be published on Monday. An important sale of suburban lots will also be held at Paterson, N. J., on Monday, by J. M. Phelps, and on Wednesday, July 10, A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. will conduct a sale of lots at Fanwood, N. J., worthy of interest. At private contract, V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently sold a plot of six lots, in size 200 by 76, on the west side of Ninth-avenue, forming the block front between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, for $55,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 3.

Boulevard, w. s., 55.2 ft. s. of 73d-st., 51.1x125.11x 44.8x115.3	$45,000
Boulevard, s. w. cor. 73d-st., 45.2x125.4x45x125.11	50,000
Boulevard, e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 82d-st., 75x103.4	36,000
Boulevard, e. s., 125 ft. n. of 93d-st., 45.4x100	13,000
Hester-st., n. w. cor. Suffolk-st., h. and l. No. 17 Hester	12,250
Stanton-st., s. s., No. 153½, 25x100	20,500
31th-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94	Nom
14th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 5th-av., near gore, 7.11x 98.6x17.1, 1869	300
26th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	22,000
28th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	12,000
32d-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.9	12,500
37th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	27,500
38th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	7,000
40th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x98.9, q. c.	1,000
44th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st-av., 100x100.4	16,000
45th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.4	9,500
47th-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 11th-av., 60x100	11,000
48th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	16,000
50th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	18,000
51st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	8,000
52d-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	13,000
52d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 131x100.5	78,000
54th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x100.5	40,000
55th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	28,000
56th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.4	2,000
57th-st., n. s., 93.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.8x100.5, h. and l.	12,000
61st-st., n. s., 171 ft. e. of Madison-av., 19x100.5; 61st-st., n. s., 228 ft. e. of Madison-av., 19x100.5	70,000
62d-st., s. s., 138.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5	25,000
70th-st., s. s., 198 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	9,750
72d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x92.10	21,000
81st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x ½ block; 82d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 125x ½ block; ½ share	50,000
107th-st., s. s., 93 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.11	1,615
120th-st., s. s., 331.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.10	9,000
124th-st., s. s., 234.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.11, h. and l., 1871	16,000
125th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.	20,000
126th-st., s. s., 291.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x99.11	20,000
Avenue B, n. e. corner 15th-st., 45.9x38, h. and l.	27,000
2d-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of 9th-st., 22.10x125, h. and l.	30,000
3d-av., w. s., 441 ft. s. of 50th-st., 21.4x80, h and l.	18,000
4th-av., s. w. cor. 63d-st., 25x50.6	7,948
8th-av., n. e. cor. 105th-st., 100.11x100	30,000
9th-av., n. w. cor. 81st-st., 102.2x132.11; 9th-av., s. w. cor. 82d-st., 102.2x132.3; 9th-av., s. w. cor. 81st-st., 37.8x132.2x25x132.2; 8th-av., e. s. 81st and 82d-sts., block No. 426; ½ part	60,000
9th-av., n. w. corner 81st-st., 102.2x132.11; 9th-av., s. w. corner 82d-st., 102.2x142.3; 9th-av., e. s. 81st and 82d sts., block x226; 81st-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x¼ block; 82d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x¼ block; ½ part	50,000
10th-av., s. e. corner, centre line 117th-st., thence e. 450 x s. to centre of block x w. 300 x n. 55.4x s. w. to 10th-av. x n. 119.10	70,000
11th-av., n. e. corner 79th-st., 102.2x100	28,500
8th-av., s. w. corner 90th-st., 100.8x125	110,000
8th-av., n. w. corner 90th-st., 100.8x100	90,000
8th-av., w. s., 59.5 ft. n. of 98th-st., 25.2x100	10,000
8th-av., s. e. corner 85th-st., 27.2x100	42,500

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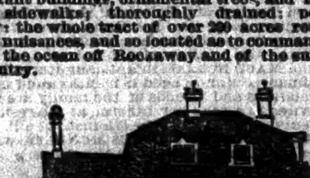

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PATERSON, N. J.—DON'T FAIL TO READ the advertisement in this paper of great auction sale of lots in the City of Paterson on MONDAY next, July 8, 1872, at 1 P. M. Special train leaves Erie Depot, Jersey City, at 11½ on that day. Free passes, maps, descriptive pamphlets, &c., &c.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer, No. 32 Cedar-st.
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ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

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MORRIS RENO, General Manager, No. 23 Dey-st., or H. R. COHEN, No. 734 8th-st., or P. C. ECKHARDT, No. 419 9th-av.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer, No. 32 Cedar-st.

Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at same hour.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, REV. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—This congregation will worship during July and August in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, SUNDAY, July 7, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. WILLIAMS will preach in the Chapel on 54th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. C. STEEL, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. on SUNDAY. Evening subject, "Moses," being the fifth discourse on Old Testament characters. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SUNDAY, July 7, this Church will worship in Association Hall at 10½ A. M., and in the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., at 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Summer services every SUNDAY: 7 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany and holy communion, (choral;) 8 P. M., evening prayer, (choral.)

CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, UNIversity, Washington-square.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by Bishop SNOW. Seats free. Subject—"The Seventh Trumpet now Sounding; its Results."

CARMEL CHAPEL.—REV. RICHARD PARKER will preach on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Carmel Chapel, No. 124 Bowery, near Grand-st.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av.—Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. and Park-av.—Services: Preaching by Pastor, Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M.; administration of the Lord's Supper, 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting, 8 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to all the services.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. F. CURRY, in the hall, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning sermon.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av.; Rev. SAMUEL H. VIRGIN, Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school 2½ o'clock P. M.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. F. HAMBLIN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Strangers invited.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 7½. Seats free; strangers and friends made welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; preaching in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 7¾ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. At 3 P. M., at the Missions, No. 278 Water, by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and No. 275 West, by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJAMIN F. MILLARD.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching 10½ by Rev. L. S. WEED. Preaching 7½. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. MR. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF ATTORney-street M. P. Church, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at NIGHT, 7½, a Fourth of July sermon. All invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, July 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. This church will be open every Sunday morning and evening during the Summer. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers are cordially invited to meet and worship with us.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st.—This Church will be open for divine service every SUNDAY throughout the Summer. Morning service, with sermon, 10½ o'clock. Evening prayers at 4 o'clock. On SUNDAY, July 7, the holy communion will be administered. Prayers every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and for deaf mutes at 3 P. M. Evening prayer at 8 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 41st-st.—No further services until Sept. 1st.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, 157 West 45th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Preaching in this Church by the Pastor, SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. No evening service during the Summer.

THE BAPTIST WEEKLY IS A FIRST-class religious journal, and meets with great success. Now is the time subscribers to commence.

A. F. PATTON, Editor, No. 37 Park-row.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING 10½ by Rev. J. F. MCCURDY, of Princeton, N. J. Young people's meeting 8 o'clock EVENING in the lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF TAX, SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 95 to 96. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent. more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8¼ per cent. income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Bond for sale at 80 and interest on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the third largest road in New-York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

At 80 and interest they give about 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM income on the amount invested, and by a rise to par would pay 25 PER CENT. PROFIT.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At 85 per cent. and interest.

Coupons of the International payable April and October. Of the Great Northern, January and July.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $15,000 per mile on completed road; 90 miles of the International, extending from Hearne to Palestine, and 146 miles of the Great Northern Road, extending from Columbia, on the Brazos River, through Houston to Stella, are finished and in operation. The Great Northern will soon be completed to Palestine, the point of junction with the International; and the International to Longview and Jefferson, the junctions with the Texas Pacific Roads.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the two Companies can be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, the following-named persons were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

W. C. PIERREPONT,	JOHN T. DENNY,
MARCELLUS MASSEY,	GARDNER COLBY,
C. ZABRISKIE, Jr.,	JOHN S. FARLOW,
MOSES TAYLOR,	T. H. CAMP,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	S. D. HUNGERFORD,
WM. E. DODGE,	THEODORE IRWIN,
WM. M. WHITE.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were duly elected:

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.
T. H. CAMP, Vice-President.
J. A. LAWYER, Sec. and Treas.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid on and after the 15th July, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank in this City, and at the Company's Office, Watertown, N. Y., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will remain closed to day of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., July 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,104,500 00
Stock investments	6,834,550 00
Amount loaned on public stocks	105,043 50
Real estate, cost $57,681 35	52,681 35
Market value, $75,000.	
Standing on books at $52,681 35.	
Cash	457,573 79
Accrued interest and premium on stock	403,890 62
Total	$9,958,744 20

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors—	
Principal	$8,677,903 84
Interest accredited for 1st July, 1872	331,405 37—$9,112,309 29
Excess of assets over liabilities	876,434 97
Total	$9,988,744 26

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 8, 1872.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS,

Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $360,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, } Trustees.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

BOOKS CLOSE JULY 15.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $4,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $424,700, and on this basis the Company showed a present surplus of $126,380 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,350,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 28,127 feet of bridges, 13 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $8,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 180 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT 70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box*," which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased*, except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

NEW LOAN,

Free of Government tax.

FOR SALE AT PAR.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,
NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the Scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Continental, Hanover, International, Lenox, Importers' and Traders', Columbia, Adriatic, Market, and others.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

BROKEN NATIONAL BANK-NOTES bought at four (4) per cent. premium. Full printed lists furnished.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 40 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CAPITAL, $200,000. LIMIT, $1,000,000.

THE PRODUCE BANK,

Park-place, Corner College-place, New-York, July 5, 1872.

THIS BANK WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS ON MONDAY NEXT, July 8, with a capital of $200,000 cash paid in.

Established with an earnest desire to benefit the mercantile community, every attention will be given to the interest of those who kindly extend their patronage.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS P. WALLACE,	WM. H. WOGLOM,
S. H. DECKER,	S. T. WYGANT,
THOMAS H. WALTER,	F. H. LEGGETT,
EUGENE ELSWORTH,	ERN'T GREENFIELD,
JAMES KAY,	H. B. TRENOR,
WM. BUCK,	H. NORDLINGER,
ALFRED BENNETT,	A. T. H. BROWER,
ISAAC ROSENWALD,	S. G. COURTNEY,
T. L. RAYMOND,	S. T. MEYER,
W. B. C. CARPENTER.	

T. L. RAYMOND, President.
J. Z. WESTERVELT, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

JULY INVESTMENTS.
10 to 15 Per Ct. Interest.

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and interest coupons promptly paid semi-annually, in New-York.

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c.

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CT. BONDS,

ISSUED BY VARIOUS TOWNS.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

A semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on demand, on all sums entitled thereto, or if not withdrawn will be compounded. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 15th inst., and reopen July 1.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, June 10, 1872.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from all tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 8, 1872.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 27 until July 8, 1872. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 175 BROADWAY, (Howard Building, one door above Maiden-lane,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1872.

QUARTERLY CASH DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. will be payable by this Company on and after July 20, proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 29 to July 22. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Monday, July 8, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 28, 1872.

THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1872 upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, will be paid on presentation to the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York. J. C. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, June 29, 1872.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1.

A. S. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 280 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 59 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of July next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 30th to 10th of July. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) Office No. 54 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, and payable on and after July 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. At the same meeting, Lindley Murray, Jr., was appointed Secretary. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on or after the 9th inst.—Dated New-York, July 4, 1872. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. (3½ per cent.) free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—The semi-annual interest payable July 1, on all classes of bonds and stock collected promptly. Old bonds and stock funded into the new consolidated bonds and scrip.

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE Company, Brooklyn, July 11, 1872.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on demand, at No. 8 Pine-street, New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the Company's office, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. JAMES R. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free from taxes has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 8. H. P. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house, ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c.; possession immediately; rent, $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA P. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1872.

JOHN A. DAVIS, }
F. A. MACY, } Executors.
T. H. MACY, }

ap26-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1872.

ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.

je15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH RIFFLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1872.

JULES RIFFLARD and ANDRE CHARVET, Administrators, with will annexed.

ap6-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS TOMES, formerly of the City of New-York, late of Little Longstone, in the County of Derby, England, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 184 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1872. FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.

mal6-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 547 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1872. WILLIAM A. POND,

f24-law6mSa* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC D. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 214 East Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1872.

JANE C. RUSSELL, Administratrix.

mh6-law6m S*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.

ja20-law6mS MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

The bank will be open daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Mondays will continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the city.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

The following gentlemen are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD	Late Chief Paymaster, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH	Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury.
MORRIS KETCHUM	Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON	Ass't Sec. United States Treasury.
L. E. TUTTLE	Ass't Treasurer of the United States.

New-York City.

WM. C. BRYANT	The Evening Post.
R. B. GRAVES	R. B. Graves & Co.
Rev. H. H. GARNET, D.D.	Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church.
WALTER T. HATCH	W. T. Hatch & Sons.
SAMUEL HOLMES	Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT	Seth B. Hunt & Co.
EDGAR KETCHUM	Counselor at Law.
E. A. LAMBERT	Pres. Craftsman's Life Assurance Co.
E. P. SMITH	No. 59 Reade-st.
Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE	Sec. Am. Missionary Association.

Boston.

Hon. WM. CLAFLIN	Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 2D-AV. AND 2D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

On deposits made on or before July 10 interest will commence July 1.

1872. July interest payable on and after MONDAY, July 22, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits and withdrawals may be made any day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, on all sums from $5 upward which have been on deposit ONE or MORE months next previous to July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

Interest begins the 1ST OF EVERY MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 186 Chatham-square, and No. 42 New Bowery, New-York, June 22, 1872.

The TWENTY-FIFTH semi-annual payment of interest will be made ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 15, on all sums of FROM $5 TO $5,000, entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to principal and draw interest accordingly.

Interest on deposits made now will date from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 and 3 THIRD-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 17, on all sums entitled thereto, or, if not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, as a deposit of that date.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-third Semi-annual Dividend, on all sums on deposit July 1 (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 29 Abingdon-square, No. 3 8th-av.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after July 15. Interest not withdrawn will be added to principal and draw interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS McCLELLAND, President.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $10,201,517 48.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Dividend to July 1, 1872, payable July 15, at following rates per annum, viz: Six per cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,500, and five per cent. on larger sums.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets......$2,799,214 66 | Surplus......$218,368 81

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 57.—A BOARD to consist of—

Col. S. H. K. WHITELEY, Ordnance Department,
Col. GEORGE W. GETTY, Third Artillery,
Lieut.-Col. H. G. WRIGHT, Corps of Engineers,
Lieut.-Col. S. T. S. LAIDLEY, Ordnance Department,
Major TRUMAN SEYMOUR, Fifth Artillery,
Major SILAS CRISPIN, Ordnance Department,
First Lieut. C. E. DUTTON, Ordnance Department,

is hereby appointed to meet in New-York City, New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1872, for the purpose of examining such models of heavy ordnance as may be presented to it, and of designating and reporting to the Chief of Ordnance such models as may be selected for experiments under the following provision of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1872:

"* * * That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three:

"For experiments and tests of heavy rifled ordnance, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars: Provided, That this appropriation shall be applied to at least three models of heavy ordnance, to be designated by a Board of Officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which report shall include both classes, breech and muzzle loading cannon; and the powder and projectiles necessary for testing the same shall be supplied from stores on hand."

The Chief of Ordnance will supply the Board with all information bearing on the subject under consideration to be found on the files of his Bureau, and will extend invitations to all inventors and others interested in heavy rifled ordnance, to present their plans and specifications as to model, method of construction, cost, &c., and all other information that may be of assistance to the Board.

The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder. By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

FURNITURE.

AT KENDALL'S OLD STAND.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments.

C. E. CANNON & CO.,
209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'sday, July 3 | Abyssinia..Sat'day, July 6
Cuba....Wed'sday, July 10 | Batavia....Sat'day, July 13
Scotia...Wed'sday, July 17 | Algeria....Sat'day, July 20
Java....Wed'sday, July 24 | Parthia....Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'sday, July 31 | Calabria....Sat'day, Aug. 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC. 4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC....July 6, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC....July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC....July 20, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $32, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.
ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
California	July 6	Iowa	July 10
Australia	July 13	Britannia	July 17
Columbia	July 20	Assyria	July 24
Europa	July 27	Olympia	July 31
Anglia	Aug. 3	Caledonia	Aug. 7
India	Aug. 10	Trinacria	Aug. 14

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, July 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Thursday, July 11, 2 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, July 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont....Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT....Lemarie....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON....Roussan....Saturday, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, July 6, at 4 P. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS...Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS...Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON...Wednesday, July 17, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage....$32, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 10, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........July 17, at 1½ P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD........July 24, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN........July 31, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE........Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO AND PORTO RICO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City and St. Jago de Porto Rico.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No freight received for Porto Rico on day of sailing.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. E. F. COOPER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco and Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for transhipment ports received until 4 P. M. on July 12.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, July 11.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken....Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY
—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK. Adopted July 1, 1872.

8:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
9 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:45 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 5:20 P. M., and 12:25 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 2:15 and 6:15 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh.

JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9:40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.

A. W. GREGG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 2, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll, leading to this city, known as the "Craighill Channel." The work will be between 200,000 and 300,000 cubic yards, but bids for smaller quantities will be considered.

The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity of cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

Proposals to be sealed and in *duplicate, indorsed on outside,* accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of the 31st day of July, 1872, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Specifications, forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major Engineers, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 5,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes, 48 inches in diameter, and 12 feet 5¼ inches long, and special castings.

Sealed proposals for water-pipes and for special castings, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes," will be received at the office of the Washington Aqueduct by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M. of the 14th day of July, 1872, at which time the bids will be opened.

The delivery of the pipes to commence as soon as practicable, and to be completed by the 5th day of September, 1872.

Proposals will be received only on the printed forms, which, with plans, specifications, forms of contract, and any desired information can be had on application by mail, or in person to O. E. BABCOCK, Major of Engineers, Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAM-SHIP SERVICE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN AND CHINA.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1873," which sections are in the words and figures following, viz.:

SECTION 5. * * * And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to contract with the lowest bidder, within three months after the passage of this act, after sixty days' public notice, for a term of ten years from and after the 1st day of October, 1873, for the conveyance of an additional monthly mail on the said route, at a compensation not to exceed the rate per voyage now paid under the existing contracts, and upon the same conditions and limitations as prescribed by existing acts of Congress in reference thereto, and the respective contracts made in pursuance thereof; and the contractors under the provisions of this section shall be required to carry the United States mails during the existence of their contracts, without additional charge, on all the steamers they may run upon said line, or any part of it, or any branch or extension thereof: Provided, That all steam-ships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than 4,000 tons register each, and shall be built of iron, and with their engines and machinery shall be wholly of American construction, and shall be so constructed as to be readily adapted to the armed naval service of the United States in case of war, and before acceptance the officers by whom they are inspected shall report to the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General whether this condition has been complied with: Provided, That in all cases the officers of the ships employed in the service herein provided for shall be citizens of the United States, and that persons of foreign birth, who have according to law declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, may be employed as though they were citizens within the meaning of this section, or of any act or acts specified in the act of June 29, 1864; and the Government of the United States shall have the right, in case of war, to take for the use of the United States any of the steamers of said line, and in such case pay a reasonable compensation therefor: Provided, That the price paid shall in no case exceed the original cost of the vessel so taken; and this provision shall extend to and be applicable to the steamers of the Brazilian line hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 6. That if the contract for the increase of the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan to a semi-monthly service shall be made with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or shall be performed in the said Company's ships, or the ships of its successors in interest, the moneys payable under such contract shall be paid while the said Company or its successors in interest shall maintain and run the line of steam-ships for the transportation of freight and passengers at present run between New-York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, by the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and no longer: Provided, That said requirement shall in all respects apply to any party contracting for the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, as well as to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, for conveying the mails of the United States by means of an additional monthly line of first-class American sea-going steam-ships of not less than 4,000 tons register each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco and the port of Hong Kong, (China,) touching at Yokohama, (Japan,) with a regular branch line running in connection with the main line between Yokohama and Shanghai, (China,) for a contract term of ten years from and after the 1st day of October, 1873.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passages each way, including stoppages at intermediate ports; and also the length of the stoppages at each of the intermediate ports. Schedules of sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid. The departures must be so arranged as to alternate at equal and regular intervals with those of the present monthly line during its continuance, forming a regular semi-monthly service in connection therewith; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and to adjustment or alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steam-ships offered for the service must be American-built steam-ships of the first-class, in all respects conforming to the requirements of the laws authorizing the service, and, before acceptance they will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the acts of Congress approved Feb. 17, 1865, and Feb 18, 1867, and of sections 5 and 6 of the above-cited act of June 1, 1872, and must be properly guaranteed with satisfactory testimonials that the bidder or bidders and their guarantors are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and guarantee.

The bidder or bidders must be an American citizen or citizens.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a partnership offers, should be distinctly stated. If made by a corporation the bid must be accompanied by a duly-authenticated copy of the charter or articles of incorporation and a list of officers and directors.

All bids exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General, upon some solvent national bank, of not less than five per centum of the amount of one year's pay proposed in such bid or bids; such check or draft to be subject to all the conditions and provisions of existing laws in respect to forfeiture.

Any assignment or transfer of an ocean mail contract is expressly forbidden by law. Such assignments or transfers are null and void, and the Postmaster-General is required to determine any contract in case of its being under-let or assigned.

Proposals shall be sent under seal to "The Superintendent of Foreign Mails," with the words "Mail Proposals," "Japan and China route," written on the face of the address, and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before 3 o'clock P. M. of Monday, the 12th day of August next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement. JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, NEWPORT, R. I., June 28, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 3 P. M. on the 29th day of July, 1872, under appropriation for different works named below.

1st—Improvement of Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts. For dredging in the channel.
2d—Improvement of Edgartown Harbor, Massachusetts. For dredging.
3d—Improvement of Taunton River, Massachusetts. For dredging and removing boulders.
4th—Breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island. For rip-rap granite.
5th—Improvement of Pawtucket River, Rhode Island. For dredging in the river.
6th—Improvement of Providence River, Rhode Island. For dredging in the river.
7th—Improvement of Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut. For dredging in the river.
8th—Improvement of Thames River, Connecticut. For dredging in the river.
9th—Improvement of Connecticut River, Connecticut and Massachusetts. For building wing dams, dredging in the river and at the mouth, and removing wreck off Saybrook Bar.
10th—Improvement of New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut. For removing submerged rocks and dredging, and for rip-rap granite.
11th—Improvement of Housatonic River, Connecticut. For dredging in the river and at the mouth, and building wing dams.
12th—Improvement of Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut. For dredging in the channel, and for rip-rap granite.
13th—Improvement of Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut. For dredging in the channel.
14th—Improvement of Huntington Harbor, Long Island, New-York. For dredging at the entrance and near the wharves.
15th—Improvement of Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, New-York. For rip-rap granite for jetty.
16th—Improvement of Peconic River, Long Island, New-York. For dredging in the river.

Detailed specifications in regard to each work and instructions for bidders, and printed forms, may be had upon application to this office.

Proposals must be made separately under the different appropriations; and in making application for blanks it should be stated which of the works it is designed to propose for.

Proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 30th day of July, and bidders are invited to be present; but no proposals will be received after 3 P. M. on the 29th of July, nor will any be received by telegraph. No bids will be considered that are not properly made out on the regular printed form.

G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 4th and 98th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 20th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserves the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
J. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, NEW-YORK CITY, June 24, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. July 20, 1872, for the erection of walls or iron fences around the National Cemeteries at Danville, Glendale, Seven Pines and Staunton, Va., the proposals to state the prices, respectively, for a stone wall, a brick wall and iron fence, in accordance with the plans and specifications at each cemetery.

Also, proposals for a one and a half story Mansard roof lodge each, at the Danville, Glendale and Seven Pines Cemeteries, the proposals to state the prices, respectively, for a stone lodge and brick lodge at each cemetery.

All material and labor to be furnished by the contractor.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the cemeteries on application to the superintendents thereof, at the Quartermaster's offices in Philadelphia and Fort Monroe, Va., and at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of contract, if awarded, and the responsibility of the guarantors certified by a United States Attorney, or Judge, or Revenue Assessor or Collector, and inclosed to the undersigned indorsed "Proposals for walls or lodges," as the case may be, for one, or the other, or both.

RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster D. E.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparations spéciales.)

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 47TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK. F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and Sixth-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 103 West 32d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,

Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN. GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR. EVERYTHING NEW.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings per night, 50 cents. Dupont House, No. 168 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 5th-av., with board, a large parlor and bedroom for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class and newly furnished throughout; references given and required.

NO. 24? WEST 20TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family with a few select boarders have pleasant hall rooms to let to single gentlemen with board; house and locality first-class.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—TO LET, TWO FURnished rooms. Apply at No. 150 Remsen-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Alert* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., or by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J. CHARLES E. MURRAY.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

A new and delightful Summer resort. This remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard; air cool and bracing; no liquors and no gambling; two daily communications with New-York by rail; board $14 to $18 per week. For particulars address LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y. ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 10. House 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island and from Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M., South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE.

Orient Point, Long Island. Now open. Situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing. Fishing unexcelled. Reached by Long Island Railroad, from James-slip, and steamer Eastern Queen, Pier No. 4 North River. Send for circular. Terms moderate. M. B. PARSONS.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.

Accommodates 100 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air; no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circular and particulars address J. F. FOULKE, STROUDSBURG, PENN.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.

First-class house, newly furnished throughout, fine location, well shaded, one hour from City by boat from Spring-st., 10, 2, 5¼; from 34th-st., 10¼, 2¼, 5¼. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 241 Broadway.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.,

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR PERMANENT or transient guests at the SOUND VIEW HOUSE, Everton, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., one hour from City via N. Y. and N. H. R. R.; house new, finely furnished, replete with all modern improvements; large veranda and piazzas; fine play-grounds, ornamental grove, fine views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; excellent sea-bathing, fishing and hunting.

Table d'hote or on European plan.

Prices moderate. For full particulars apply on the premises or of S. DINGEE & CO., Corner 4th-av. and 25th-st., New-York.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

MIAMOGUE HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, J. SEYMOUR CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 100 feet from the great Peconic Bay; convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting, and drives second to no other on the island.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-covered hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, Conn., is now open for the Summer season. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, will open for the Winter season Nov. 1. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor. JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack: board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. BENEY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANtown, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen. D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, with elegant mountain and water scenery, may be had at a farm-house near Croton Lake; abundance of fruit, fresh vegetables and milk; also, gunning and fishing convenient; terms for adults, $9; children and servants, $6 per week. Address J. B. FOSHAY, Box No. 242 Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THIRTY PERsons can be had at a farm-house; large rooms, shade, good accommodations; four miles from Peekskill, Oregeon; from $6 to $7 per week, according to rooms. Inquire GEORGE ALLEN, East 71st-st., or address JOHN McCAN, Peekskill, Oregeon.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 28 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board and elegant rooms on liberal terms; good table, charming scenery, healthy and pleasant locality; near steam-boat landing and railroad depot. Address B. H., care of Rich, Buenavista-av., Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BEAUTIFUL AND healthful location, near and in full view of Long Island Sound, eight minutes' walk from Newton Station, New-Haven Railroad; terms reasonable. Address G. W. S., Box No. 1, West Darien, Conn.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH splendid view of mountains, can be had at Franconia, N. H. Reference—C. Oak, 31 Park-place. Address MILO J. CORLISS, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT JOHN SOPER'S, one mile east of Windham Centre, Catskill Mountains. Terms and description at No. 208 West 49th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board, on liberal terms, by applying to WILLIAM C. HAND, Amagansett, Suffolk County, Long Island.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

No. 40 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 103 West 32d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A TOP QUEEN pony phaeton, second-hand, at A. S. FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East 18th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL.

Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 6:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st. and 120th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 109th-st. Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzen Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M. From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st. The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. | Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

GREAT NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING at Sea-Cliff Grove, Long Island, 28 miles from New-York, commencing July 3, and continuing ten days. Steam-boat NORWALK or MONITOR will leave New-York as follows: Spring-st., North River, 7; Peck-slip, 7:20; East 33d-st., 7:45 A. M. Afternoon, leave Peck-slip at 3; East 33d-st., 3:15 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M. These boats make no stops. Steam-boats ARROWSMITH and SEAWANHAKA will leave Peck-slip 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.; East 33d-st., 9:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 7 A. M., 4 P. M. Fare, 40 cents each way. No steamers or other boats will be permitted to touch at Sea-Cliff on Sundays.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sat., July 6	2:30 P. M.	Sat., July 6	7:00 A. M.
Sun., July 7	8:30 A. M.	Sun., July 7	7:30 P. M.
Mon., July 8	5:00 A. M.	Sun., July 7	4:00 P. M.
Tues., July 9	6:00 A. M.	Mon., July 8	9:00 P. M.
Wed., July 10	6:30 A. M.	Tues., July 9	10:00 A. M.
Thurs., July 11	7:00 A. M.	Wed., July 10	11:00 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Mon., July 1	2:30 P. M.	Mon., July 1	6:30 A. M.
Wed., July 3	2:00 P. M.	Tues., July 2	3:00 P. M.
Sat., July 6	3:00 P. M.	Fri., July 5	3:00 P. M.
Mon., July 8	3:30 P. M.	Mon., July 8	3:00 P. M.
Tues., July 9	3:30 P. M.	Tues., July 9	6:30 A. M.
Wed., July 10	11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 10	6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 7, at 7:30 o'clock; Christopher-st., New-York, at 8 o'clock, and 34th-st. at 8:30; landing at Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold-spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock. Fare, 50 cents each way.

IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAM-BOAT for sale, 135 feet long, 22 feet beam; 7 feet depth of hold, oscillating engine 32 inch. diameter of cylinder, 8 feet stroke. Will be sold low for cash, or would trade for a small farm of from 50 to 100 acres, with good sized house and out-buildings, situated on the Sound along line of New-Haven Road, or at either shore of Long Island. Address STEAM-BOAT, Station B, New-York.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY, steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River at 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring; the favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. I. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, 9, every Sunday morning. Fare for excursion, $1.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN Cove and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point and Glenwood. The steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip (Pier No. 4 East River) SUNDAY, July 7, at 9 A. M.; 8th-st., 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M.; returning to New-York about 6:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One side-wheel steamer, (iron,) 200 feet long by 29½ feet beam; one side-wheel steamer, (wood,) 207 feet long by 29½ feet beam; one propeller steamer, freight and passenger, 155 feet long by 24½ feet beam. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—The steam-boat NORWALK has commenced her Sunday route to Keyport, leaving Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M., landing at Elizabethport, Union, Keansville and Perth Amboy.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:30, and 33d-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:25 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 87 Thames-st. Account books made to order.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STRAUSS CONCERTS. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, July 8, 10, and 12.

ONLY CONCERTS IN NEW-YORK OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS COMPOSER AND CHEF D'ORCHESTRE, from Vienna, HERR JOHANN STRAUSS, who, prior to his departure for Europe on the 13th inst., has consented to give THREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, on the above dates, on which occasion he will preside over the FINEST ORCHESTRAL ENSEMBLE IN AMERICA, expressly selected for the interpretation of a series of MOST FASCINATING PROGRAMMES, including the WORLD-FAMED STRAUSS WALTZES and enchanting compositions of this Renowned Master.

Box-office now open at the Academy, No. 701 Broadway, and the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2; private boxes, $10.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. THE NEW DRAMA, THE LAST TRUMP CARD! OF THRILLING AND POWERFUL INTEREST. ACT I.—A REVOKE. ACT II.—THE OLD TRICK. ACT III.—HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. The piece will be presented with a POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of SCHNEIDER. MATINEE—THIS DAY—EVENING. JOHNNY ALLEN........as........SCHNEIDER supported by LITTLE MAC, ALICE HARRISON, &c., &c., and, for the last time, BOSTON JUBILEE QUARTET, and Miles. SARTORI and MARIANO CAT DUET. MONDAY, July 8, by favor of Joseph Jefferson, Esq., Mr. Allen will appear as RIP VAN WINKLE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 8th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court, that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Games, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily Times, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper. And it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.

je8-law6mS JOHN H. PLATT, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHRISTOPHER P. TAPPAN, plaintiff, against CHARLES A. BUDDENSEIK and Doris Buddenseik, his wife, John L. Scofield, William F. Reilly, John Haden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, Frederick Muller, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustav A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Robert Spreaton, Charles Bell, Michael Gaiser, Philip Muller, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wendell, Adam Wagner, Charles Pfieff, David Wooding, A. J. Charles, Garrett D. Losier, Patrick Moran, Adolph Kisher, Elias J. Beach, Trustee under the will of John N. Lloyd, late of Queens County, deceased, John Dowling, Louis Cruger, defendants.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of June, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 15 Nassau-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1872.

ELIAS J. BEACH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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IN CHANCERY.—IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 AND 1867 and in the matter of THE ALBION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 19th day of October, 1872, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to Edward Barnett, of No. 124 Minories, in the City of London, gun manufacturer, or to John Henry Mackenzie, of No. 1 Crown-court, Old Broad-st., in the said city, solicitor, the liquidators of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators, or either of them, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

TUESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1872.

ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.
JOHN ROBERTSON REEP, Solicitor, No. 9 Blomfield-st., London Wall, E. C.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—CAROLINE AUGUSTA LEE and A. Nisbet Lee, her husband, plaintiffs, against ANDREW M. LAWRENCE, Effie Lawrence, William Effingham Lawrence, Grace Lawrence, Louisa Townsend Lawrence, Carolina Augusta Townsend, Louisa Mickle Townsend, Laura Spencer Townsend, John Townsend, Andrew Mickle, George Mickle, Effingham Lawrence, Julia Lawrence, Augusta Lawrence, George Lawrence, Mary Kemble Lawrence, James N. Platt, and Ann Heimberger, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 William-st., New York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. W. GERARD, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated May 15, 1872. Je8-law7wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER P. IRVIN and CHARLES A. SHERMAN, surviving assignees of Robert L. Taylor, and the said Robert L. Taylor, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL, survivor of Thomas Fielden and John R. Gardner, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 68 and 70 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 26, 1872.

GEORGE DE FOREST LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated July 5, 1872.

GEORGE DE FOREST LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy6-law7wSa*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, Kings County.—WILLIAM VAUSE, Plaintiff, against HANNAH E. GOODWIN and WILLIAM T. GOODWIN, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 207 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Long Island, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 29, 1872.

WILLIAM J. SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Kings County on the 8th day of May, 1872.

WILLIAM J. SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM, plaintiff, against MARTIN LENNON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest, from the 1st day of August, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 9th May, 1872. WM. H. SECOR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je8-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomez vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA. THE HOWSON OPERA TROUPE will appear on THIS, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, in THE GRAND DUCHESS. Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss BLANCHE GALTON, Mr. THOS. WHIFFEN, Mr. W. H. CRANE, and Mr. JOHN HOWSON, in the leading rôles.

MATINEES ON SATURDAYS, at 2½ o'clock.

THE VOKES FAMILY, who are just closing the most successful engagements ever played in Boston, will reappear at this theatre July 15.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT

of the full band of the Prussian "EMPEROR FRANZ" REGIMENT GRENADIERS OF THE GUARD No. 2, in full parade uniform, under the direction of H. SARO, musical director of His Majesty, King William, of Prussia, AT JONES' WOOD PARK, 69th-st. and East River, SATURDAY, JULY 6, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. Admission $1. SECOND CONCERT SUNDAY, JULY 7, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

LAST MATINEE AT 2. | LAST NIGHT AT 2. LAST APPEARANCES OF AT 8. BOBBY NEWCOMB, EDWARD KENNEDY, CHARLES GIBBONS, JOSEPH CHEEVER, in the new sensational drama, by S. Newcomb, of WON OUT. MONDAY, JULY 8, J. J. McCLOSKEY, in his own drama of POMP.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor........J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH. Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872. AT 3½ P. M.

Purse of $5,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $2,250 to first, $1,250 to second, $900 to third, and $500 to fourth, for the four celebrated trotters, as follows:

E. Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
O. A. Hickok names b. m. Lucy.
John Murphy names b. g. Kenty.
B. Mace enters b. m. American Girl.

Good day and track; to be trotted according to rules of National Association.

Admission to Grand Stand and Quarter-stretch, $2. Badges to Club-house for a gentleman and ladies, indorsed by a member of the Association, $5, to be had at the office at the gate.

In case of postponement, notice will be posted on *Herald* Bulletin and Johnson's Jockey Club Restaurant, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

G. H. VAN NESS, President.
WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer GEN. SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day from June 11, as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts. (upstairs.)

A.—FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADYSIDE.—New steam-boats from Spring-st. every SUNDAY, at 9:30, 10, 11, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and daily at 10, 2, and 5 P. M.; 30 cents for the round trip.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER ! !

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS.

OFFERED BY CHAMBERS & SON, 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $230, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and parlor organs, to rent very low, from $4 to $10 per month; rent allowed if purchased, on very liberal terms, indeed. No. 219 East 23d-st., eight doors east of 3d-av.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT, City or country, at DUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 12th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, at above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 18?? Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school, Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 4th-st.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins. C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE—PRESIdent, Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D.; Rector, Rev. FRANCIS J. CLUE, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college, classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. A superior College for advanced and well-prepared students. A full college course of study with Music School and a School of Art. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL at Baden-Baden, Germany.—Principal, Miss AUG. BECKER. For particulars apply to Prof. JULIUS E. MUELLER, Baltimore, or Dr. GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 147 East 21st-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 15. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

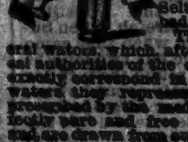
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 2. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO



No. 860 Broadway.

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

FOR SALE — SOME EXCEPTIONALLY clean English and American rails. 56, 60, ?? and ?? pounds. WINSLOW & WILSON, No. ?? William-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Last Day of the July Meeting at Monmouth Park.

Milesian Wins the Hurdle Race, Lyttleton the Three-Mile Dash, and Wade Hampton The Sequel Stakes.

The first meeting of the season at Monmouth Park has ended. It will hereafter be noted as the occasion on which two of the finest horses America has produced were for the first time brought together, and at the same time be remembered for the unexpectedly easy victory of the animal which was not the favorite. The management on the whole has been favored with a large amount of success, and the sport afforded the public has been quite up to the average. The last day's programme was marked by no remarkable attraction, but the attendance yesterday nevertheless was respectable. There were three races on the card—a hurdle race for all ages, two miles, for a purse of $600; a dash of three miles, for all ages, purse $1,000, and the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, $800, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each. The first of these events was won very handily by Milesian, the second by Lyttleton, and the third by Wade Hampton. Owing to the rain of the night before the track was heavy, and not favorable for making a brilliant time record, though it was expected that Lyttleton would have scored much better than 6:06 in the three-mile dash. The fortunate stables at the meeting are those of John Harper and August Belmont, the former winning four races and the latter three. All of the horses will immediately leave for Saratoga, and speculation is already rife as to the winner of the Saratoga Cup, it being asserted in certain quarters that both Longfellow and Harry Bassett will start in the race.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The sport of the day began with a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, which had the following seven entries, viz.: D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Cornelian, by Wagner; R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign; John F. Chamberlin's br. g. Impecunious, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave; Jas. Thompson's b. m. Lobelia, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Capitola, by Lexington; Coffin & Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, by Revenue, out of Louisa Jordan, and gr. g. Lochinvar, (formerly Allegosi) 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Bridget, by Paddy Burns. The speculators were of the opinion that Milesian would capture the purse of $600, and therefore made him the favorite, as a glance at the quotations will show:

Milesian	$200	$240	$300	$370
Blind Tom	145	150	160	225
Lobelia	100	100	210	245
Astronomer	60	70	80	65
Impecunious	30	40	45	45
Jim Tisdale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lochinvar	85	115	150	110
Total	$670	$775	$1,005	$1,070

The hurdles were placed at the beginning of the turn, at the quarter-pole, on the backstretch, near the half-mile pole, and on the homestretch.

THE RACE.

After considerable delay they were sent off, and Lobelia assumed the lead, Milesian second, Blind Tom third, and the others together. When they reached the first hurdle, Lobelia went over first, Milesian second, Impecunious third, Blind Tom fourth. When they went round the turn Milesian rushed past Lobelia and assumed the lead, while Impecunious followed him up and was second, Lobelia third, Blind Tom fourth, Lochinvar fifth, Jim Tisdale sixth and Astronomer seventh. They now reached the second hurdle, at the quarter-pole, and before going over Blind Tom had got up to the second place. They all went over the obstacle beautifully in the following order: Milesian first, Blind Tom second, Impecunious third, Lobelia fourth, Lochinvar fifth, Astronomer sixth, and Jim Tisdale bringing up the rear. As they went down the backstretch, Milesian kept to the front, and made the running, leading Blind Tom a length, he being the same distance in front of Impecunious, who was four lengths ahead of Lochinvar. The third hurdle, near the half-mile pole, was jumped in the same order, except that Astronomer had taken the fifth position away from Lobelia. When they came round the lower turn Astronomer bettered his position, taking the fourth place away from Lochinvar. When they passed the three-quarter pole Milesian was still leading a length, with Blind Tom second, two lengths away from Impecunious, who was five lengths in the van of Astronomer, while Lochinvar was fifth, Lobelia sixth, and Jim Tisdale several lengths behind. They now came up the homestretch, and approached the fourth hurdle, which Milesian took still a length in the lead, with Blind Tom and Impecunious together, Lochinvar next, Astronomer, Lobelia and Jim Tisdale. They were now running on the flat, and Milesian increased his lead to two lengths, and thus passed the stand, while Impecunious was second, a head's length in advance of Blind Tom. When they went to the turn and over the fifth hurdle, their positions remained unchanged, but as they went round the turn, Lobelia left the fourth place and got second, and Astronomer followed up to the third place. Milesian still kept to the front, and went over the sixth obstacle easily, with Lobelia second, Astronomer and Blind Tom on even terms. Going down the backstretch Astronomer left Blind Tom, passed Lobelia and took the second place, but when they neared the seventh hurdle Gaffney urged Blind Tom forward, and, passing Lobelia and Astronomer, was soon up to the second place. The hurdle was jumped first by Milesian, Blind Tom second, Astronomer third, Impecunious fourth, Lobelia fifth, Lochinvar sixth, and Jim Tisdale seventh and far behind. On the lower turn Blind Tom closed rapidly on Milesian, who was, however, going under an easy pull. At the three-quarter pole the pair were together, with Astronomer four lengths behind them. The race now, up the stretch, was between Milesian and Blind Tom, and they came over the last hurdle simultaneously, and an exciting race ensued to the score. Milesian shot out when nearing the stand, and won the race from Blind Tom by a neck, Astronomer third, Impecunious fourth, Lobelia fifth, Jim Tisdale sixth, and Lochinvar seventh. Time—4:15, a slow race.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle race, for all ages; welter weights; two miles; eight hurdles; purse $600; first horse $450, second horse $100, and third horse $50.

D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Milesian, 5 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner, 154 pounds. J. Hyland	1
Joseph Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, 6 years, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave, 158 pounds. Gaffney	2
R. Shea's br. c. Astronomer, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, 148 pounds. Robinson	3
John F. Chamberlin's br. g. Impecunious, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 145 pounds. Metcalf	4
Jas. Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Capitola, by Lexington, 156 pounds. Murphy	5
Coffin & Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, out of Louisa Jordan, 153 pounds. Miller	6
Coffin & Lawrence's gr. g. Lochinvar, 5 years, by Ulverston, out of Bridget, by Paddy Burns, 151 pounds. Midgeley	7

Time—4:15.

THE THREE-MILE DASH.

The second race of the day was a dash of three miles, for all ages, purse of $1,000, in which there were but two entries, viz.: John Harper's br. h. Lyttleton, by imp. Leamington, out of Fannie Holton, by Lexington, and H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield. The betting was heavily in favor of the game little horse of Harper's stable, but Susan Ann ran such a good mile on the previous day that it was thought that she would give Lyttleton a close struggle. She found many backers in the odds offered against her, but she disappointed them and cut a poor figure. The following were the figures in the betting:

Lyttleton	$1,050	$900	$[illegible]
Susan Ann	510	430	280
Total	$1,560	$1,330	$800

THE RACE.

The drum tapped, and Lyttleton was off two lengths in front, and immediately opened a gap of six lengths as they went round the lower turn. As they neared the quarter-pole, Susan Ann got a little closer to Lyttleton, and five lengths divided them at that point. As they went down the backstretch, Lyttleton was being pulled, and thus allowed Susan Ann to get within three lengths of him, and they remained in this position all the way round to the homestretch, when Susan Ann got a little nearer, and when they came past the stand for the first mile but two lengths divided them. As they went round the turn for the second time, Lyttleton again opened away, and passed the quarter-pole four lengths in the front of his competitor. As they went down the backstretch, Susan Ann again made an effort to catch her game competitor, and when he reached the half-mile pole she was within three lengths of him, and closed the gap to two lengths at the three-quarter pole. In this way they came up the homestretch and passed the stand for the second time. At the turn Lyttleton went away from the mare again, and was three lengths ahead at the quarter-pole, but going down the backstretch Susan Ann got closer, and they were two lengths apart at the half-mile pole. As they came round the lower turn Susan made a determined effort to catch the fleet little Lyttleton, and was urged by Swimm to do her best. She got her nose at his tail when they came to the three-quarter pole, but when they came up the homestretch, Lyttleton was allowed his head, and came away and won the race easily by two lengths in the very poor time of 6:06, averaging just 2:02 to the mile. The backers of Susan Ann were disgusted with the latter's performance, as they certainly expected her to run the three miles much below six minutes. The following is a

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, for all ages; dash of three miles; first horse $800; second horse $100; third horse, $50.

John Harper's br. h. Lyttleton, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Fannie Holton, by Lexington. Sample	1
H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield. Swimm	2

Time—6:06.

THE MONMOUTH SEQUEL STAKES.

The concluding race of the day and last of the meeting was the Monmouth Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, value $800, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, winner of the Jersey Derby Stakes to carry five pounds extra. There were twenty-four entries in the stakes, and five of them sported silk when they were called to face the starter. These were A. Belmont's br. c. Wade Hampton, by Asteroid, dam by Alexander Churchill, (Hamburg's dam); John F. Chamberlin's gr. c. Brennus, by Lightning, out of Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George, and ch. c. Wheatley, by War Dance, out of sister No. 2 to Pryor; H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, and Zeb. Ward's b. f. Cynthiana, by Tipperary, dam by imp. Hooton. Mr. Belmont's stable had shown such excellent form that his entry was a great favorite, but as he had won both the Monmouth Oaks and the Hopeful Stakes there were many of the opinion that either Jury or one of the Chamberlin's would capture the stakes, but in this they were disappointed, for Belmont thoroughly beat his competitors. The following was the betting on the result:

Wade Hampton	$750	$1,100
Wheatley } Brennus }	300	400
Jury	100	205
Cynthiana	90	145
Total	$1,290	$1,850

THE RACE.

After two false attempts they were sent off close together, Brennus showing the way, Jury second, Cynthiana third, Wheatley fourth, and Wade Hampton fifth. As they went round the turn Cynthiana took the second place from Jury, and then went up to Brennus and took the lead from him. Brennus now fell back to the fourth place, while Wheatley came up and was soon second. At the quarter-pole their positions were as follows: Cynthiana first, a length ahead of Wheatley, with Jury third, Brennus fourth, and Wade Hampton behind, under a strong pull. As they passed down the backstretch, Wade Hampton passed Brennus, taking the fourth position, but they were all close together. When they passed the half-mile pole, Cynthiana was still leading, with Wheatley second, a half length behind, Jury third, lapped with Wheatley, Wade Hampton fourth and Brennus fifth. As they came round the lower turn Wheatley and Jury were side by side, and both of them went up and lapped Cynthiana, while Wade Hampton was half a length behind them, Brennus a length in the rear. As they came up the homestretch Jury shook off Wheatley and Cynthiana, and when they reached the stand she was two lengths in front of Wheatley, Cynthiana third, Wade Hampton fourth and Brennus fifth. When they went round the turn for the second time, Jury was cutting out the work in fine style and was showing the way three lengths in front of the others, who were now running in a bunch. Jury got further away, and when they passed the quarter-pole she was four lengths ahead of Wheatley, with Wade Hampton third, Brennus fourth and Cynthiana in the rear and in trouble. When they went down the backstretch, Wade Hampton made play, and passing Wheatley, was soon running second and closing upon Jury. When they reached the half-mile pole, Jury was leading Wade Hampton but a length, but as they came round the lower turn Hampton was creeping up to the head of Jury, and passed the three-quarter pole on even terms with her. No sooner did they strike the homestretch for home than Jury and all the others got into trouble, and Wade Hampton galloped home the winner of the race with something like twenty lengths to spare, Jury second, ten lengths ahead of Brennus, who was the same distance in front of Wheatley, Cynthiana nowhere. Time—3:55¾.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Monmouth Sequel Stakes, value $800, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year olds; winner of the Jersey Derby to carry five pounds extra; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; two miles.

A. Belmont's br. c. Wade Hampton, by Asteroid, out of Hamburg's dam, by Alexander Churchill. Gradwell	1
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Jury, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield. Swim	2
John F. Chamberlin's gr. c. Brennus, by Lightning, dam Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George. Barbee	3
John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatley, by War Dance, out of Sister No. 2 to Pryor. Hughes	0
Zeb Ward's b. f. Cynthiana, by Tipperary, dam by imp. Hootin. Grant	0

Time—3:55¾.

BASE-BALL.

Defeat of the Forest Citys by the Atlantics—Score 10 to 3.

The Forest Citys, of Cleveland, suffered another defeat yesterday, their conquerors this time being the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the game taking place at the Capitoline. The Forest Citys went through the game with only eight men, Pratt being ill and Wolters absent for some reason peculiarly his own. In this dilemma Pabor was called on to pitch, the vacancy being made in the outfield. Under these circumstances, a spirited contest could not well be expected, and the game was not very creditable to either party, the Atlantics winning by superiority at the bat, which enabled them at once to take the lead and keep it up sufficiently to win by 10 to 3. On the winning side Barlow, Ferguson and Hall were distinguishable for good fielding, Holdsworth and Sweasy bearing off the palm on the other nine. The pitching of both Breitt and Pabor was very wild and irregular, and materially assisted in run getting.

THE SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	FOREST CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Remsen, c. f.	2	3	0	0	Hastings, c.	2	0	3	0
Burdock, s. s.	0	1	1	3	Holdsworth, s. s.	1	2	4	4
Barlow, c.	2	1	3	2	White, l. f.	0	0	1	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	11	0	Simmons, 1st b.	0	1	10	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	0	2	3	Sweasy, 2d b.	0	1	3	3
Breitt, p.	1	0	2	1	Sutton, 3d b.	0	1	1	2
Hall, 2d b.	1	2	3	2	Pabor, p.	0	0	1	2
Thake, l. f.	1	2	2	0	Allison, c. f.	0	0	1	0
McDonald, r. f.	1	1	1	0					
Total	10	11	27	14	Total	3	7	27	12

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	—10
Forest City	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs earned—Atlantic, 1; Forest City, 0.
Umpire—Mr. Hatfield, of the Mutual Club.
Time of game—Two hours.

Today the Forest Citys and Eckfords play on the Union Ground, and at Chicago the Haymakers encounter the Baltimores.

On Monday next the Mutuals and Atlantics will play their second game at the Capitoline Ground.

Music at Central Park.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band on the Mall at the Central Park on Saturday next, July 6, commencing at 5½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Park March.
2. Overture, "William Tell" ... Rossini
3. Mazurka, "Parting" ... Wallerstein
4. Grand March, "Maid of Orleans."

PART II.

5. Grand Duet from Oberto, "Conte de S. Bonefacio" ... Verdi
6. Aria, "Dermot Astore" ... Crouch
7. Polka, Cornet, "Excelsior."
8. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant" ... Offenbach

PART III.

9. March, "Parade" ... Unrath
10. Waltz, "Il Sogno" ... Abt
11. Concert Quadrille, "Gems from the German" ... Dodworth
12. Galop, "The Soubrette" ... Strauss

Finale, "The Union."

The Grenadier Guards.

The Band of the Grenadier Guards, including the leader, Mr. Dan Godfrey, and Lieut.-Col. Findyer, arrived in this City yesterday morning, by the steamer Bristol, from Boston. They were met at the dock by a body of policemen and a large crowd of citizens, and proceeded to the office of Mr. John G. Dale, the agent of the Inman line, where they were regaled with lunch. Their baggage was taken to the Grand Central Hotel, and the men spent the day in visiting Central Park and other public places in the City. In the evening they dressed in full uniform, with the exception of the bearskin hats, the latter being too warm, and proceeded up Broadway to the Academy of Music, their gay uniform attracting much attention. The men speak very highly of their reception in Boston, and are proud of the cross presented to them by Mr. Gilmore, but they all say that they never saw such hot weather. They will leave for Europe at 2 o'clock today, by the steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Pier No. 45 North River.

Singular Mortality.

On the Fourth, Hugh McGuire, residing at No. 96 North Sixth-street, E. D., attended the funeral of one of his children. On returning home he found that his only remaining child had died during his absence. The anguish of his double bereavement seemed to crush him, and he died in less than two hours. The weight of this affliction has prostrated Mrs. McGuire, and there is but little prospect that she will survive the shock.

SUN-STROKES.

Comparative Results During the Past Twenty-Seven Years.

Excess of Mortality in 1872—Terrible Effects of the Heat During the Last Six Days—The Casualties Yesterday.

The first week of July, 1872, will be made memorable in the mortuary annals of New-York for the unprecedented number of deaths from all causes, but notably so for the mortality from sun-stroke. Judging from the number of deaths which have taken place in this City during the past six days from prostration by the heat, it is to be feared that before the Summer quarter shall have expired the total number of deaths from this cause will far exceed that of any previous year. Within the present century the death record under this head has been comparatively light, except in the years 1853, 1863, 1866, 1868 and 1870—the largest number occurred in the year 1866, when 310 fell victims to the heat. The following shows the mortality from this cause since 1845:

1845	7	1859	6
1846	24	1860	13
1847	11	1861	15
1848	11	1862	64
1849	38	1863	219
1850	29	1864	40
1851	31	1865	14
1852	15	1866	310
1853	260	1867	6
1854	92	1868	196
1855	30	1869	28
1856	33	1870	228
1857	16	1871	...not yet published.
1858	42		

Up to this year the largest number of deaths from sun-stroke in any one week, took place during the week ending July 21, 1866, when 184 deaths were registered. The mortality statistics for the week ending today will, it is believed, show that a larger number have succumbed to the heat. But it is not alone the larger number of deaths by sun-stroke during the past week, which attracts attention. The mortality record has ran far ahead of the average, in fact the deaths for the past week are more than double the usual number. For the six days ending yesterday, the mortality was as follows:

Sunday	149	Wednesday	302
Monday	184	Thursday	267
Tuesday	210	Friday	230
Total			1,342

The total number of deaths for the corresponding week in 1871 was 710, and in 1870, 641. When the deaths for today are added to the above, the total number will probably reach 1,500. Exclusive of the deaths set down as "sun-stroke," a large number of young children have been carried off during the past week, making the mortality in this class very excessive.

There was a perceptible change in the temperature yesterday. The thermometer at the Central Park Mineral Springs, at noon, indicating only 85 against 93 the previous day, but at 6 P. M. it stood 82 against 79 on Thursday. The moderation in the temperature, slight as it is, has been productive of good results, as there are fewer casualties to report today.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday as recorded by Schultz & Warker at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature. Degrees Fahr.	78	85	88	82
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.82	29.86	....	29.86

The following record at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 2 Park Row, will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer: At 3 A. M., 74°; 6 A. M., 77°; 9 A. M., 79°; 12 M., 86°; 3 P. M., 92°; 6 P. M., 89°; 9 P. M., 78°; 12 P. M., 76°; average temperature yesterday, 81⅝°.

THE DEATHS.

The following deaths from sun-stroke occurred in this City yesterday:

Winnie Casey, aged forty, Ireland, at No. 411 East Twelfth-street.

Catharine O'Brien, aged thirty-four, Ireland, at No. 339 East Eleventh-street.

Mary McManus, aged fifty, Ireland, at No. 32 Carmine-street.

Chas. Smith, aged fifty, at No. 327 Water-street.

Patrolman Meschutt, of the Fifteenth Precinct, at his residence, No. 17 Jay street.

Chas. Kraemer, aged thirty, United States, at No. 37 Elm-street.

Sarah Hickey, James Smith, an unknown man, two unknown women, Christina Johnson, Lena Becker, John Bishop, and Hugh Kenneally, of 438 West Thirty-ninth-street, at Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Gardner, aged twenty-nine, Ireland, at No. 248 East Houston-street.

Elizabeth Cowan, a visitor at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

Mary Sheehan, aged twenty-eight, Ireland, at Park Hospital.

William Bradley, aged forty, Ireland, at Park Hospital.

Elizabeth Hoppin, aged thirty, Ireland, of No. 125 Greenwich-street.

An unknown man found insensible at the Staten Island Ferry, in the Park Hospital.

John McDonald, thirty-five years, laborer, of Fourth-street, Jersey City, at the Park Hospital.

An unknown man found in the Sixth Precinct, at the Park Hospital.

Wm. Hunt, twenty-eight years, American, at his residence, No. 220 West Eighteenth-street.

Charles De Gray Mount, forty years, American, of No. 425 Hudson-street, his residence.

Joseph Burgers, fifty-four years, Germany, at his residence, No. 393 Washington-street.

THE PROSTRATIONS.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported yesterday:

John McDonald, aged forty-five, at the New-Jersey Central Railroad Depot. Taken to Park Hospital.

John Bopp, aged thirty-four, of No. 320 East Sixty-sixth-street, while at work at the Third-avenue Railroad Depot. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Christopher Dennis, a stage driver, aged forty-three, of No. 299 East Forty-eighth-street, at Liberty-street and Broadway. Taken to Park Hospital.

John Smith, aged forty, of No. 268 Mulberry-street, in Dey-street. Sent home.

Albert Dillon, aged thirty-two, a resident of Philadelphia, at Chatham-street and Tryon-row. Taken to Park Hospital.

Wm. Robinson, aged thirty-seven, residing at Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, at Third-avenue and Twelfth-street. Taken home.

John Kelmos, aged fifty, at South and Market streets. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Cullen and Michael Brogan. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Dunn, aged thirty, of No. 380 East Twenty-third-street, in Twenty-second-street near Second-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown man, aged fifty-five, in an alley-way at Forty-second-street and Second-avenue. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Joseph Norton, aged eleven, of No. 179 Elizabeth-street, at Grand-street and Bowery. Taken home.

Francis Fleming, aged thirty-five, of No. 36 Mulberry-street, at the corner of Park and Mulberry-streets. Taken to Park Hospital.

Michael Coleen, aged twenty-one, German, of No. 153 Attorney-street, at No. 428 East Houston-street. Taken home.

John Delsder, aged forty-four, of No. 47 Perry-street, in Hudson-street. Taken home.

Joseph Stokey, of No. 77 Ludlow-street, in City Hall Park. Taken to Park Hospital.

Thos. Hunt, aged sixty, of No. 15 West Thirty-ninth-street, at Twenty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue. Taken home.

August Hugendon, aged five, of Greenfield, N. J., at the Battery. Taken home by his brother.

Martin G. Garney, aged 28, of No. 414 East Sixteenth-street, in Houston-street. Sent home.

John Corcoran, aged thirty-eight, of No. 27 Third-street, in the Bowery. Sent home.

James Fassin, thirty-two years, no home, found at the Liberty-street ferry and taken to the Park Hospital.

Matilda Schmidt, thirty years, of No. 225 Mott-street, at the corner of Mulberry and Canal streets, was taken home.

Wm. Koenig, forty-five years, of Eighth-street, between Avenues B and C, found at Houston and Crosby streets, and taken home.

Harris Stein, sixteen years, of Avenue B, near Houston-street, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-fifth-street, was taken home.

Oscar Babcock, forty-seven years, of No. 16 Jane street, was found at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, and taken home.

James McDermott was found exhausted near his residence, No. 505 East Fourteenth-street, and taken there.

Michael Kilroy, twenty-seven years, of No. 126 Orange-street, Albany, was overcome by the heat and sufficiently recovered to take the boat for his home.

Louis Keyser, twenty-three years, no home, found in Fourth Precinct and taken to Park Hospital.

August Stottinger, twenty years, of Hudson City, N. J., was found in Third Precinct and taken home by his father.

John Joyce, nineteen years, residing in Fort Washington, was prostrated while at work on the Boulevard, yesterday, and taken to the Reception Hospital.

Mary Clifford, thirty-two years, residing in Jersey City, found at corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Edwin Waldorf, of One Hundred and Sixth-street and Bloomingdale road, was found at the corner of Vesey and Church streets, yesterday. He recovered and went home.

Henry Hassell, forty-four years, of No. 322 West Fifty-third-street, was found in Ninth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, and taken home in an ambulance.

Martin Flynn, thirty-one years, of No. 602 Washington-street, was found in Houston-street and taken home.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT IN OTHER PLACES.

George Taylor, colored, aged thirty-three years, died suddenly from the effects of the heat, yesterday afternoon, on Myrtle-avenue, near Nostrand-avenue, Brooklyn.

A young woman, whose name was not learned, died in West Farms, from the effects of a sun-stroke, yesterday.

In Newtown there were three deaths from sun-stroke yesterday, all the victims being farm laborers.

John Grafton was prostrated by heat, yesterday afternoon, on Tompkins-avenue, Brooklyn. Taken to the City Hospital.

August Salermon, of No. 33 Hopkins-street, was prostrated by heat in Nostrand-avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and taken to the City Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon Wm. Thompson, a laborer, aged forty-five years, of No. 5 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by heat in Butler-street, corner of Court.

THE SEVENTH.

A Terrible Rain-Storm—Testing the Remington Rifle—Visitors to Camp Sherman—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP SHERMAN, SARATOGA, Friday, July 5, 1872.

We had a sharp experience last night of the less pleasant side of camp life. The weather had been unsettled throughout the day—alternate rain and sunshine—but in the evening heavy masses of cloud seemed to come up from all directions, and, meeting directly over the camp, they poured down a deluge of rain on the unhappy camp till after midnight. With the first flash of lightning and the first clap of thunder, there was a general cry of "To your tents, O, Israel!" and very few were bold to venture out again before morning. The guard must have enjoyed their twelve hours' duty immensely. Poor fellows. The stoutest boots could not have kept their feet dry in such heavy rain; especially as at most of the posts the men have to walk up and down in tolerably long grass. Some few complained of the rain coming through their tents, but this was the exception. The trouble, however, was a passing one. The sun rose in a clear bright sky, and at 6 o'clock was sufficiently hot for all ordinary purposes; and by guard-mounting time, the general salutation was: "Here's a scorcher." Men went about with as little clothing on as possible in order to keep cool for the company and battalion drills, which the Colonel had given orders should be carried out. This is the first time there have been any drills since the camp was formed, and the Colonel's patience would brook no further delay. The men executed all their manœuvres in first-rate style in spite of the heat, and as soon as they were dismissed there were four hundred heads in four hundred buckets of water—a coup d'œil more amusing than elegant. A splendid breeze has since come up, and numbers of the men have been playing at base-ball.

The regiment have lately received the improved Remington breech-loading rifles, which all admit are vastly superior to the old weapons. The men naturally feel a little awkward with them in going through the manual at first, but they say that they will soon become accustomed to them, that it is only like having a new hat or a new pair of boots. This morning, Major Smith, Capts. Allison, Richardson, Arthur and Armorer Edwards left the camp to test the firing and loading capacities of the rifles. A suitable spot was soon found, a mark was placed on the trunk of a tree at the foot of a high bank, and the practice began. As far as I could judge, the officers were much pleased with the results—the ease of loading and the spring back of the empty cartridge on opening the breech. Rapidity of firing was then tried, and fifteen shots were fired from one rifle in a minute.

There have been many visitors to the camp. Carriages from Saratoga have been constantly arriving, bringing bevies of gaily-dressed ladies. They are all true to their sex. They are determined to see everything, and take pleasure in inspecting the men's private arrangements for their personal comfort. Some have been very ingenious, others have many little things which take the edge off the roughness of camp-life. The sideboard is omnipresent in the shape of a deal packing-case. But it is well stocked with little delicacies, cigars, claret and brandy. With the ladies ranged on a mattress, the men, in very decided fatigue dress, sitting on the floor, the flags, boughs of trees, Chinese lanterns, and absurd sign-boards decorating the tents, the scene is one which an artist might work up into a very humorous picture—especially the tents of the First Company. New-York friends of these gentlemen—the Emmons Light Guard, as they call themselves, the 'Irrepressibles,' as we call them—will have an opportunity of judging of what they are capable in the way of fun and deviltry. Mr. Benjamin Gurney, who has for many years past accompanied the regiment on its Summer excursions, is here taking a variety of photographs of camp scenes. This evening he has taken an excellent photograph of the Irrepressible Squad, of which Corporal Hager is the Captain and chief devil, in their ludicrous get-up. Their uniforms are turned inside out; their hats are those large straw ones which 'longshoremen affect in hot weather, the brim turned inside the crown at the sides, and a red feather stuck in the top. The penny-whistle and tin-trumpet band, and the celebrated Quaker gun, are included in the picture. The orders for copies are already more than Mr. Gurney will be able to furnish for some time to come.

The great feature of the day is the ball to be given to the regiment this evening at the Grand Union Hotel, and many are the grievings and groanings among those who are on guard to-night. The ball is to begin at 8 o'clock and terminate at 1 in the morning. This is a very sensible arrangement, as the men have, of course, to be up at the usual time to-morrow. Col. Clark has issued orders for all men to be back in camp by 1½. Nothing has as yet been done in the way of decorating the large ball-room, but some flags will be arranged before the ball begins. It is expected that fully a thousand persons will be present. Many leading New-York families have arrived today in order to attend the ball.

Gen. McQuade, of Gov. Hoffman's staff, was present at the dress-parade this evening, and reviewed the regiment. He expressed his great gratification at the efficiency of the men and at the general and detailed arrangements of the camp, through which he was escorted by Col. Clark and his staff. This has been the first regular business day of the camp. The greatest strictness is observed in carrying out all regulations. The vigilant sentries kept me dancing about in the rain for nearly half an hour last night because I had omitted to learn the countersign before leaving camp. They knew me well enough, but had no alternative but to obey their orders to the letter.

The dress parade and review by Gen. McQuade this evening fully sustained the brilliant reputation of the Seventh. The lines were surrounded by carriages filled with visitors at the Saratoga hotels, and a crowd of promenaders gave no faint applause to the men as they marched past. The First Company, Capt. Allison, the Eighth Company, Capt. Smith, and the Seventh Company, Capt. Ely, marched splendidly, attracting universal attention and eliciting many bravos and cheers; but the general verdict was in accordance with the judgment of the Court. Gen. McQuade was most emphatic in his praises of the whole regiment, and declared their marching to be most excellent.

The ball given by the citizens at the Grand Union Hotel is now in its glory. The dancing having only commenced at 10 o'clock, and the men having to be in camp at 1½, they are making the most of their time and are waltzing to distraction. The court-yard garden of the hotel is lit up with Chinese lanterns, and is crowded with the hotel guests, presenting a scene something like the Vaux-hall of thirty years ago. On the piazza outside the ball-room the regimental band, at Grafulla's bidding, is playing some of Strauss' last waltzes in a style that appears to make the dancers wish that they occupied the ball-room orchestra. Should the guests continue much longer to pour into the ball-room at the rate they are now doing they will perform the acrobatic feat of dancing on their heads.

I reopen this dispatch to say that I have just been mysteriously whispered that the irrepressibles, dreading the enforced quiet of Sunday, are busy preparing some mischief for to-morrow night which is to whip all creation. So, marvelous conception has considerably aroused my curiosity.

Three Ladies Drowned.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* affords the following explanation of the circumstances attending the drowning of three ladies at Janesville, Wis., on Sunday evening last, the mere announcement of which was brought by the telegraph:

"A short distance above town, in the rear of the residence of MARK RIPLEY, a party of ladies and girls went into Rock River to take a bath. One of the number, Miss LULU HANSON, got beyond her depth, and shouted for assistance. Miss LUCY SMITH went to her aid, and was drawn into deep water. Their shouts alarmed Mrs. MARK RIPLEY, who was in the house, some twenty rods from the river, and in a state of frantic excitement, she rushed to the river bank and plunged in with the hope, it is supposed, of rescuing the drowning girls. The three sank together, and did not rise again. Their bodies were recovered shortly afterward. Miss HANSON has a mother in Baltimore; Miss SMITH a father and sister at Fort Dodge, Iowa. Mrs. RIPLEY leaves a husband and a child."

THE FANNIE EXPEDITION.

Capture of More of Her Company and Discovery of More Cases—Her Hull Worthless.

HAVANA, July 3.—Eight more men of the Fannie's expedition have been captured. Fifty-four cases of ammunition have been found on the beach, where it was buried by the crew of the Fannie. Twenty-two of the expeditionists are still at large, but the Spaniards express themselves confident that all will be captured.

The Spanish gun-boats are actively at work. The Alarma brought a portion of the cargo of the Fannie to Baracoa. The officers of the Alarma have inspected the hull of the Fannie, and conclude that it was so badly damaged by fire as to be worthless.

Gen. Ryan's Account of the Adventure—Escape and Arrival at Nassau of Twenty-two of the Crew.

NASSAU, July 1, via KEY WEST, Fla., July 5.—Capt. Speed, Gen. Ryan, Capt George Brown, the agent of the steamer Fannie, and twenty-two of the crew of the Fannie, have arrived here. They make the following report:

"The steamer Fannie struck on a reef on the coast of Cuba, and after remaining there between thirty and forty hours, during which time the coal of the steamer was thrown overboard to lighten her, the party on board succeeded in safely landing two pieces of cannon and several thousand stand of arms. As the Fannie could not be floated, she was set on fire and totally destroyed. The party then launched the ship's boats and started for the Bahamas, and succeeded in reaching Long Island after a sail of three days. The whole party were brought to Nassau by the schooner Charles, arriving here on the 28th ult., and will sail for New-York today.

Gen. Ryan reports having received a knife-wound, but as the knife struck a piece of metal on his person, but slight injury was done. The perpetrator of the deed was one of the expeditionists."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The body of George Leggett, drowned in the Harlem River on Thursday, was recovered yesterday evening.

Up to the 1st of September next, the afternoon session of the Tombs Police Court will be from 1 to 3 o'clock, instead of from 2 to 4 o'clock, as heretofore.

Samuel Wallace, aged fourteen, of No. 426 East Fifteenth-street, while playing with a pistol yesterday, shot himself in the left hand. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Since the duty was taken off from tea and coffee on the 1st inst., 16,563,400 pounds of tea and 472,036 bags of coffee have been withdrawn from bond by importers in New-York.

At an early hour yesterday morning, an unknown man jumped overboard from a Grand-street ferry-boat while in mid-stream, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

The master barbers met last evening, and received reports showing that the majority of the employes have adopted the rules and platform of the central organization.

In reply to a number of requests we have received, we would state that Central Park is 867 acres in area, and Phœnix Park, Dublin—one of the largest city parks in the world—is 1,752 acres.

Albert Johnson, a sailor, residing at No. 37 Thompson-street, was last evening committed by Justice Cox on a charge of stealing $48 worth of clothing from Louis A. Soupene, of No. 183 South Fifth-avenue.

Henry Steubens, a German, sixty-five years of age, was found dead in his room at No. 86 Suffolk-street, yesterday evening. He entered the room on Thursday morning, and was not seen to leave it afterward.

Fanny Waters, of No. 130 West Twenty-seventh-street, was last evening committed by Justice Cox on a charge of stealing a velvet overdress valued at $50 from Manda Clifton, of No. 115 West Twenty-fifth-street.

Edward Huber, thirty-five years old, a German, residing at No. 174 Grand-street, while suffering from delirium tremens, last night, cut his throat with a razor, severing the windpipe. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Williams was charged, before Commissioner Stillwell, yesterday, with passing a counterfeit fifty cent stamp on Bernard Callahan, a fruit-dealer in Roosevelt-street. Williams was committed in default of $500 bail.

The ferry-boat Martha, while entering the slip at Twenty-third-street and East River, yesterday evening, run down a skiff containing three boys, who were rescued by the ferry-boat hands, and whose names the Police could not learn.

During a quarrel yesterday at the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street, between Thos. Ward, of No. 495 Eleventh-avenue, and John Morrison, Morrison struck Ward in the right breast with an adze, inflicting a serious wound. Morrison was arrested.

John Bergen, a car-conductor on the Third-avenue line was cow-hided by another conductor, named Bailey, because Bergen, as alleged, insulted Bailey's wife. Bailey was arrested and was discharged, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

On Monday Robert E. Rule, of No. 1,034 Third-avenue, brutally beat Mrs. Emma Cuius, who has since been confined to bed, and is not expected to recover. Rule was yesterday arrested, and was committed in the Yorkville Police Court by Alderman Plunkitt.

William Kehoe, a workman in a slaughter-house, and Daniel McLaughlin, aged twenty-three years, a brass-founder, assaulted Officer Michael Rohar, who was doing duty in the Twentieth Precinct, on the 4th, and beat him in a terrible manner with a slung-shot and club. These men are among the strikers, and witnesses appeared to show that they were among the worst of their class. Justice Cox committed them for trial.

BROOKLYN.

Michael Wall, aged forty years, was fatally injured, yesterday afternoon, by falling down-stairs at his residence, No. 37 Emmet-street.

An unknown man was seriously injured on the head by falling from a Park-avenue car, yesterday afternoon. Taken to the City Hospital.

Michael McLaughlin was arrested on Fifteenth-street, yesterday, charged with being implicated in shooting Catharine Doreland, on March 23.

John Nolan, aged fourteen years, residing at No. 82 Bond-street, was drowned while bathing at Sheepshead Bay, yesterday afternoon. Body recovered.

On the afternoon of the 4th the boarding-house of Dennis Torney, No. 295 Fifteenth-street, was, it is alleged, robbed by one of the boarders of valuables amounting to $70.

The Board of Aldermen at their last meeting intimated that if the Board of City Works would do their duty properly, there would be less necessity for disinfectants in the streets.

On the afternoon of the Fourth, Wm. Strevient, residing at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, had his face badly burned by the explosion of some powder he held in his hand.

The Brooklyn Board of Health adopted resolutions last night instructing the Health Officer and Board of Police Commissioners to inform the Mayor of all streets and other localities that are in a filthy condition.

At 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, John Curry, aged twelve years, was run over at the corner of Greenpoint-avenue and Franklin-street, by a coach. The wheels passed directly over the boy's head, causing very serious injuries.

Yesterday afternoon Henry Thomas, a seaman belonging to the schooner M. S. Hathaway, and Walter Williams, timber surveyor, were seriously injured by the falling of a pile of lumber at Reasigries dock. Williams was taken to his home, and Thomas to the City Hospital.

Mayor Powell, with Commissioner Palmer and Secretary Northrop, of the Board of City Works, made a tour of the sources of supply of Ridgewood water, and found that the quantity of water used during the past week is greater than the supply will warrant. Consequently the water in the reservoirs is uncommonly low.

STATEN ISLAND.

There were several fires on the island on the Fourth. A three-story frame building on Lafayette-avenue, New-Brighton, owned by Patrick Hart, was burned, damage $5,000; insured in the Excelsior Company for $3,000. A large brick house, on Castleton Heights, Edgewater, owned by Mr. S. W. Elliott, was partially destroyed by fire, damage $1,500; insured in Richmond County Mutual. A frame house on the Richmond road, Stapleton, was damaged several hundred dollars by fire. No insurance.

NEW-JERSEY.

Phillip Meir, a newsboy, was crushed to death in an ice-wagon at Newark, yesterday.

The dead body of an unknown man was found floating in the Hoboken Ferry slip, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The United New-York and New-Jersey Schuetzencorps opened formally their new grounds at Union Hill yesterday.

The display of fire-works which was postponed on Thursday evening because of the rain, took place last evening in Van Vorst, Hamilton and Bergen Parks, and on Palisade-avenue.

Thieves entered the fancy-store of Miss Elizabeth N[illegible] on [illegible]-street, Hoboken, on Thursday, and stole two $100 five-twenty bonds, numbered [illegible] and [illegible]. They left no clue.

On Thursday evening the Jersey detectives arrested William Eastwood, having found $4,500 worth of lace concealed on his person. In default of bail he was committed to the County Jail.

Jersey City has a balance in bank of $112,871 50, and yesterday the Board of Finance and Taxation agreed to borrow $250,000 additional, for running expenses, in anticipation of the collection of taxes.

Yesterday afternoon a body was found by Capt. Stapleton floating in the water near the White Star line dock at Harsimus Cove. The body was that of a woman, possibly twenty-five years old, and the marks discovered lead to a suspicion of murder.

John Donohue, a laboring man, thirty years old, was killed on the Erie Railway near the depot, at Paterson, on Thursday evening. Deceased was crossing the track at a place where a sewer excavation was being made, and was unable to jump the ditch in time to save his life.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

John Clary, a resident of Wakefield, aged about thirty years, on Thursday night fell into a well and was drowned. He leaves a wife and two children.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning young Mr. Titus, of Whitestone, died of hydrophobia.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A Conductor Shot by an Ejected Passenger, Falls Under the Train.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5.—Robert Ellis, a conductor of a freight-train of the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and North-western Railway, was killed, early this morning, near Calvary Station, just north of this city, it is supposed by John Langdon, whom Ellis put off the train for refusing to pay his fare. Shortly after putting Langdon off, Ellis took a lantern and walked toward the rear of the train on top of the cars. A shot was heard and Ellis was missed. The train was stopped, and the brakemen went back a short distance and found his mangled body on the track, the head being crushed out of all semblance of humanity. Langdon was found near by, making his way north. He was arrested and brought here to await the result of a Coroner's inquest. He had a pistol in his pocket which showed evidence of having been recently discharged.

Rowing and Sailing Regatta at Eastport, Me.

EASTPORT, Me., July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here yesterday by a rowing and sailing regatta, the former of which was won by the crew from the revenue cutter Mosswood. The sailing regatta consisted of three classes, the first class being won by Hallett Kingfisher, of Eastport, the second class by John Smith, of Eastport, and the third class by Blackwood, of Pembroke. A race between two shells, from Cambabello, N. B., a course of three-fourths of a mile, was rowed in 17½ minutes. Considerable amusement was afforded by the canoe races between Indians and squaws from Pleasant Point.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, at 11 A. M.... For Germany, by the *Neva*, at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	1:30, 8 P. M.
East, Fall River, sail		5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:35 | Sun sets....7:33 | Moon sets....8:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:19 | Gov. Island..9:08 | Hell Gate..10:30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, July 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Limerick, (Br.,) Lockhart, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia.

Ships Belpore, (Br.,) Fearon, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Vice-Admiral Tegethoff, (Aust.,) Miller, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Research, (Br.,) Mosher, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Nuova Verita, (Ital.,) Bariotola, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Degregon, Belfast, Ireland, A. P. Agresta; Leviathan, (Norw.,) Tversen, Riga, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Montana, Mudgett, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt, & Co.; Maria Antonia, (Span.,) Alvarez, Cuba, F. Harmony's Nephew; Pasquale Aiella, (Ital.,) Nasa, Trieste, A. P. Agresta; Noak, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Stettin, Tetens & Bockmann; Fearless, (Br.,) Bowden, Gibraltar for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brigs Primus (Ger.), Peters, Rio Grande do Sul, C. Tobias & Co.; Angostura (Br.), Perkins, Ciudad Bolivar, J. Merrill; Francis G. Davis, Deane, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. Florence Bailey, Bailey, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; A. H. Hurlbert, Griffin, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt; Winner, Nast, Boston, Chase, Talbot & Co.; Arianna (Br), Hamlin, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; W. Farren, Lindsley, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Golden City, (of South Shields,) Jones, Alexandria, Egypt, April 27, with rags and iron to C. L. Wright & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather throughout.

Brig T. A. Haviland, (of Arichat,) Boutin, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker—vessel to Hutton, Watson & Co. Had light winds and calms, with thick fog throughout the passage.

Brig Isaac Carver, Williams, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Had light winds and fog.

Brig W. D. Andrews, Jinkins, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and old iron to Morton Bliss & Co.—vessel to D. W. Richards & Co. Had light winds and calms; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Don Jacinto, (of Portland,) Croston, Alicante 51 ds., with old rails, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar, May 27; took the southern passage, and had moderate weather throughout; was 4 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) McDonald, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Barteaux & Co.

Schr. Mary Burdett, (of Newburyport,) Pearl, fifteen days, with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond; vessel to B. J. Wenburg. Had moderate weather; was four days N. of Hatteras; sailed in company with schooner Victor.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Hawkins, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas—vessel to B. J. Wenburg.

Schr. Frances Arthemus, Mitchell, Sluice, N. S., 18 ds., with piles to master.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, 7 ds., with plaster to Weatherspoon Bros.; vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pennell, from Aux Cayes, which arrived July 4, reports: sailed in company with brig Wiley Smith, and left in port brig Wild Hunter, for New-York.

Schr. Maid of the Mist, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) Smith, Para, 18 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenburg.

Schr. Ebenezer, (of Nassau,) Lowe, Green Turtle Key, seven days, with fruit, &c. to James Douglass.

Schr. Nettie, (Br.,) Andrews, St. Andrews, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Calvin, Clark, Musquash, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Nilsson, Keene, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Stewart, Pitcher & Co.

Schr. John K. Dailey, Long, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. C. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Champion, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Richd. Wilcox.

Schr. Freedom, [illegible], Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Barteaux & Co.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, Pierce, Bangor, with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. P. Cushman, —, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.

Schr. Dwight, Davidson, Portland, with lumber to Geo. C. Holyoke.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Davis, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel C. Hart, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Hall, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. J. C. Fell, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Raven's Wing, York, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. [illegible], Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Sleight, Baltimore, for Rondout.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. [illegible], Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. [illegible], for Elizabethport.

Schr. [illegible], Bangor, with lumber to [illegible].

Schr. Julia Ann Howell, Providence, for [illegible].

Schr. [illegible], Wapies, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, [illegible].

Schr. Wm. H. Prentice, Bunker, Spruce Head.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Snow, Vineyard Haven.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Haskell, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sallie C. Morton, Morton, New-Haven.

Schr. Zicavo, —, from Surry, with lumber.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Marlbury, Virginia.

Schr. C. S. M. Allison, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Lucy Church, Nickerson, Lanesville.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelley, Boston.

Schr. Sarah Seleey, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. H. L. Slaght, Willis, Virginia.

Schr. Granite State, Burgess, Boston.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Crockett, Boston.

Schr. Mary Louisa, —, Wintersport.

Schr. Nesbitt, Mayo, Newport.

Anchored at Hart's Island—Schr. Mile, —, from St. George with piles.

WIND, sunset, light, South, clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 5.—Arr. 4th, steamers Seminole, from Savannah, and Nereus, from New-York; barks J. S. Olson, from London; Wimbury, from Nassau; Jas. E. Brett, from Cienfuegos; brigs Jose, from St. Martins; Rosetta, from Trinidad; Randolph, Dyson, from Patillos; schr. Helen, from Guantanamo.

Arr. 5th, steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; ship Marcia Greenleaf, from Liverpool; bark Arthur, from Hoboken; schr. J. J. Spencer, from Cienfuegos; also arr., steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia, and Hatteras, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 5.—Arr. brig Ezell, from Rio, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 5.—Cld. barks Alsina, for Montevideo; Nora, (Br.,) for Pictou, N. S. Sld. steam-ship Juniata, for Philadelphia; brig Cyclone, for Mystic; barks Alsina, for Montevideo; Nora, (Br.,) for Pictou, N. S.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 4.—Arr. schrs. Impudence, from Providence, for St. John; Wm. D. Cargill, from Calais, for Providence; Emma B. Shaw, from Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Billow, M. G. Jewett, Commodore Tucker, Wm. Conners, Webster Kelley, Idaho and Parmela Pike. The schrs. Frolic and J. B. Norris did not sail this morning.

In port, the above arrivals and schrs. E. S. Gildersleeve, Frolic and J. B. Norris.

5th—Arr. schrs. Ida May, South Amboy, for Boston; Unison, from Newburg, for Newmarket, N. H.; Ella F. Crowell, from Philadelphia, for Rockport, Mass.; Union, from Rockland, for New-York; Dolphin, from Ellsworth, for Fall River; John Cadwallader, from Lynn, for Philadelphia; Planter, from Boston.

Sld. schrs. Impudence, Unison, Ida May, and Ella F. Crowell.

Spoken, &c.

June 25, by brig W. D. Andrews, in lat. 22, lon. 69, spoke bark James Conner, from Montevideo, for Philadelphia; June 30, lat. 32, lon. 70, spoke brig J. H. Gillespie, from Yarmouth, for Jamaica.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 5.—H. B. M. S. Cherub is ashore at Cape Canso. The Royal Alfred has gone to her assistance.

The French frigate Minerva sailed last night for Sydney, Cape Breton.

HAVANA, July 5.—The steam-ship Crescent City, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 5.—The North-German Lloyds steam-ship Main, Capt. Franke, from Baltimore June 20 for Bremen, arr. here yesterday.

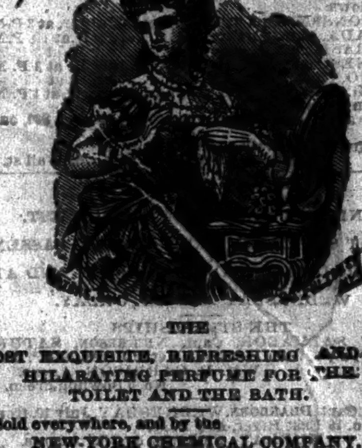
LIVERPOOL, July 4.—The steam-ship Stella, Capt. Carroll, from New-York June 18, has arr.; also, ship Great Western, from New-York June 11.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

A.—TINGLEY'S PATENT ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, FOR SALE BY JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON, No. 16 Catharine-st., New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
TOURISTS' GLASSES IN ALUMINIUM; GLASSES FOR YACHTING AND RACING; OPERA-GLASSES.

THE
Princess
Metternich
CHARM



THE MOST EXQUISITE, REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING PERFUME FOR THE TOILET AND THE BATH.
Sold everywhere, and by the NEW-YORK CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 78 Maiden-lane.
In bottles at 75 cents and $1 25 each.

SUMMER
CLOTHING.
CLEARING SALE—VERY LOW.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Upholsterers.
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
PARLOR FURNITURE,
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
MANTELS, PIER-GLASSES, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Good materials, good work, moderate prices.
SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.

RUPTURE
Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at his Radical Cure Truss Office. Instruments for all physical deformities scientifically made and adjusted. Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent female to wait upon ladies.

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